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17-669

NANTUNGCHOW

"The Model City of China"

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Population of district
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3—Cotton and Sericulture Experiment stations and schools of instruction.

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S. S. Da Deh —Leave Shanghai every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

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S. S. Da Chi

These boats sail every night at 11 o'clock, with the exception of Sunday.

Persons desiring further information regarding Nantungchow or the Nantungchow district are requested to address—

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
Nantungchow, Kiangsu Province,
CHINA

密勒氏評論報
THE WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE FAR EAST

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J. B. POWELL, Editor and Publisher
C. F. REMER, Contributing Editor
HOLLINGTON K. TONG, Assistant Editor, Peking
DON D. PATTERSON, Financial Editor and Business Manager
MARGARET C. POWELL, Local Editor and Women's Interests
PETER S. JOWE, Representative in Hankow, China
HIN WONG, Representative in South China, Canton.

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THE POSITION OF AMERICAN Minister to China is one of the most difficult and trying stations in the entire diplomatic corps of the United States. It might not be too far reaching to declare that at this time it is the most difficult. China has reached one of the recurring political crises in its internal affairs with the forecasted break among the tuchuns of the North, the rapidly growing sentiment for provincial self-government and a federation of autonomous provinces, and the efforts being made by the South to bring its influence to Peking's doorstep. To all of this is added the immediate necessity for the formulation of a course of action for the nation in the presentation of its claims at the Pacific Conference. Again there are trade and commercial problems that have and are arising from China's industrial development and the participation and keen competition in this by the various nations of the world. In connection with industrial development, and the possibilities of a reiteration of the Open Door and equal opportunities for all at the Pacific Conference, arises the projected plans of the International Consortium and China's financial position. There is also a necessity of an unbiased, accurate and rapid study of the problems of the Pacific with reference to China and their effect on a Pacific Conference in Washington. It is to a post charged with active assistance in the solution of national and international problems, internal and external, that Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, the new American Minister, comes.

DR. Schurman is not unfamiliar with the problems of the Far East. His first contact with the Orient was in 1899 when he spent the larger part of that year in the Philippine Islands as president of the first American Philippine Commission. Last year he spent a number of weeks in Japan and by virtue of his appointment, he now comes to round off his Far Eastern knowledge by an active contact with the problems of China and through these problems with the entire situation on this side of the Pacific. Through a long career of public service Dr. Schurman has gained the experience and sagacity necessary to the filling of one of the most difficult of American diplomatic posts and is fully qualified for the responsibility that has been made his by the appointment. Before coming to China, Dr. Schurman was in consultation with President Harding, Secretary of State Hughes, other governmental officials and members of Congress and is no doubt in possession of the views of the

administration as to the policy of the United States in this section of the world. He has also been in close touch with Minister Alfred Sze and Hon. Chu Chi-chien, former Premier of China, during his stay in Washington.

DR. Schurman was born at Freetown, Prince Edward Islands, off the coast of Newfoundland, on May 22, 1854. He is a descendant of a New York Dutch family. In 1875 he won the Gilchrist scholarship in connection with the University of London at which institution he was awarded the degree of A. B. in 1877 and M. A. in 1878. During the years of 1877 and 1878 Dr. Schurman also studied in Paris and at the University of Edinburgh, receiving from the latter institution the degree of Sc. D. From 1878 to 1880 he studied at the Universities of Heidelberg, Berlin, and Gottigen and in Italy. From 1880 to 1886 he was a professor of philosophy at Arcadia College and Dalhousie College. In 1886 he was appointed Sage professor of philosophy at Cornell University, giving up this professorship in 1892 to become president of the institution. His first public service for the United States government was that of president of the first Philippine Commission appointed by President McKinley in 1899. From 1912 to 1913 he served as American Minister to Greece and Montenegro. In 1914 he was the Stafford Little lecturer at Princeton. In 1915 he was appointed first vice-president of the New York State Constitutional Convention. In addition to being an educator, and a diplomat, Dr. Schurman is also an author having written; *Kantian Ethics and the Ethics of Evolution, The Ethical Import of Darwinism, Belief in God, Agnosticism and Religion, A Generation of Cornell, Philippine Affairs—a Retrospect and Outlook, The Balkan War,* and *Why America Is in the War.* He was a joint author of a four volume report to Congress on Philippine affairs in 1900. Dr. Schurman holds the honorary degree of LL. D., from Columbia, Yale, Edinburgh, Williams, Dartmouth, Harvard, Brown and the University of Pennsylvania.

THE United States must assist China in the building up of her government and the development of her industries. This is the first opinion expressed by Dr. Schurman regarding the country to reach China since his appointment. "Because the Chinese have greater confidence in the United States than in any other nation, we must help them, in certain unofficial ways, to establish a stable government and build up their industries," Dr. Schurman said in an interview given to *The San Francisco Chronicle.* "America in championing the Open Door policy for China has endeared itself to the Chinese. They know our interests in that great country are purely unselfish. There are three ways in which we can best help the Chinese. The first of these is through the missionaries, more than 5,000 of whom are now working in China; the second through education, where we can help them by sending them teachers in science and applied science. The third way we can help them is governmentally. The Chinese are looking to us to learn lessons in the ways of republican government. China has been an empire for centuries and her sudden conversion to a republican form of government has rocked the nation to its foundations." Upon his arrival in Shanghai Dr. Schurman expressed his delight at the prospect of living in China and at the opportunity to know the country and its people. He said that he regarded the nation of China as the focal point of the problems of the Orient. Dr. Schurman also spoke of the growing interest in the United States with regard to China, saying that never at any time before in the history of the nation had there been such a widespread desire for knowledge regarding the nation. Confusion often resulted, he said, from a lack of knowledge of the underlying and contributive motives of political moves in China. Dr. Schurman comes with a keen desire to study the situation in China and with a grasp of world affairs that will give him the necessary background.

AS THE TIME FOR THE convening of the Pacific and disarmament conferences draws nearer the situation in the Far East is becoming more and more complicated by attempts upon the part of both Japan and China to pave the way for the presentation of their cases. Japan continues to reiterate, through the mouthpieces of her officialdom, that she will not retrogress one step from her present position. There is a repetition of the *fait accomplis* theory regarding Shantung and Yap for domestic and foreign consumption. In China the trouble in the Central Yangtse valley seems to be far from settled. The question mark is the position of Wu Pei-fu, the attitude that he will finally adopt, and what effect his stand will have upon the situation in the North. Wu Pei-fu is supposedly an advocate of the provincial self-government plan and a federation of provinces. This would make him an ally of the South, as represented by Gen. Chen Chiung-ming and others. In the North it is said that he has now assumed virtual control if not actual of the Chihli faction, which would give him a position to defend against Chang Tso-lin in the North. The Sun Yat Sen government in the South is apparently mustering all of its forces to bring about a recognition of its claims and to enforce its position internally. The latest angle on the Northern situation is one given by a writer in the *North China Daily News,* who predicts the fall of Chang Tso-ling and the ascendancy of the supposedly defunct Anfu faction with Tuan Chi-jui and "Little Hsu" at its head. He predicts that this will be accomplished with the assistance of Japanese capital and moral support in an attempt to make the Peking government subservient to Japan before the convening of the Pacific Conference.

INDICATIONS have also been given this week of a move, presumably on the initiative of the Liberal party of Japan, which has the welfare of China at heart, to form an alliance, aided by foreign persuasion. with Sun Yat Sen and the Southern government. By so doing, according to the information given, the Liberal party will be supporting a move for real democracy in China and will be carrying out plans similar to those which have been so successful within the last year in changing the attitude of the government of Japan from the imperialistic to the democratic. Unfortunately, however, the evidence is lacking to support the rapid growth of the Liberal party of Japan and the utterances of the public men of the nation are not at all reassuring. If the Liberals are at work they have accomplished little or nothing so far as public manifestations are concerned and so far as Japan's international relations and policies can be guaged. It would seem then that the militarists are attempting to gain control of the Peking government and the "Liberals" are trying to show the world their power by assisting, if the assistance will be acceptable, the constitutional movements of Dr. Sun Yat Sen. Both attempts being successful, it would place Japan in the position of being a spokesman for the entire nation of China and the island empire will

Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to China

Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, the new American Minister to China, arrived in Shanghai enroute to Peking to assume his post on the s. s. *Nanking* on August 24. Previous to his sailing for China, Dr. Schurman spent several days in Washington going over the Far Eastern political situation with President Harding, Secretary of State Hughes, members of Congress and other officials of the government. He also spent some time with Dr. K. S. Alfred Sze, the Chinese Minister at Washington, who is a former student of Dr. Schurman, when the latter was active as president of Cornell University. Dr. Schurman is accompanied by Mrs. Schurman and two daughters.

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have achieved what the native Chinese are now beginning to think practically impossible—the unification of the country, at least so far as the conference is concerned. Further than this it seems to be an accomplished fact that a working alliance has been effected between Sun Yat Sen and the Anfu Club. The Chinese delegation at Washington under these circumstances would represent a unified Japanese control of both of the leading factions for the government of China. The skillful diplomatic moves of Japan are coming fast and if not successfully defeated will mean the end of China's case at the conference. Actually Japanese domination of Canton and Peking, although hardly probable, will go further by defeating the aims announced for the calling of the conference. A reiteration of the Open Door and equal opportunities for all will be impossible. Japan is appealing to all sections of the Chinese for friendship and support. She has announced that she favors the abolition of extraterritoriality,—knowing that the time is not ripe for such a move,—favors tariff autonomy, and similar moves. If all of her plans are successful, she will not need extraterritoriality and she will have virtually accomplished in a more diplomatic way what she attempted to get away with in the presentation of the Twenty-One Demands.

CHINA is casting about for a means of unifying the nation in order that her delegation may have the united support of the nation. The Peking government is legally entitled to the appointment of the Chinese delegation due to her recognition by the various nations of the world. Canton dissents to Peking's control but is unable to send representatives with acceptable credentials due to a lack of recognition. However, Tokyo is said to have informed Peking, whether officially or not is not ascertainable, that if China brings up the Shantung case she will insist upon the unification of China or recognize the Southern republic. The country is also faced with the possibility of three governments, Peking, Canton and Wuchang China then is hemmed in on all sides by all manner of difficulties and is looking for a way out. Her chances for any form of unification are becoming less and less. As a matter of fact, if China can only bring authoritative evidence to light in Washington of the machinations of Japan in attempting to obtain control of Peking and Canton, in supporting the Anfu clique, in her inroads in Manchuria, in aiding and pitting one faction against another to keep China in a domestic turmoil, and other illustrations of Japanese activities in the drug trade, commercial exclusion, passport examination in Manchuria, clinching the case with the original Twenty-One Demands, she can then be logically disunited. She can admit her difficulties, and her lack of union and she can show how such conditions must obtain when she is constantly being harassed in her own internal problems by interference and assistance from the outside. China's case does not necessarily need unification to support it. She can present the facts as they obtain and leave her case up to the better judgement of the powers participating. China's case will perhaps be stronger if she does not attempt to unify her factions but presents the evidence why she cannot. China should be frank and outspoken, she must admit that she has not been as successful as she might have been in her attempts to establish a republican government, she must confess her shortcomings as regards the existence of the tuchunate and in showing the corruption of this system she must give the Japanese credit for governmental and personal administrative loans, and advances and moral and active support. She should also show the hopeful indications for the future in a developing public opinion and the provincial self-government move. China should make a clean breast of everything and ask that she be encouraged and permitted to develop in her own way, aided by foreign powers through advice and moral assistance only, and that all outside interference and attempts at complicating her existing trouble for selfish ends be discontinued now and forever. It may be that some such a decision will be arrived at during the meeting of the Chinese General Chambers of Commerce next month in Shanghai.

U. S. to Remit Balance of Boxer Indemnity to China

America's restatement of the Open Door policy toward China and the calling of a conference in Washington to discuss disarmament and the problems of the Pacific and the Far East was followed on July 20 by another action of interest to China. Acting presumably upon the recommendation of President Harding and Secretary of State Hughes, Senator Lodge, Republican leader in the Senate and chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, introduced on July 20 the following joint resolution

To provide for the remission of further payments of the annual installments of the Chinese indemnity.

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That the President is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to remit to China as an act of friendship any or all further payments of the annual installments of the Chinese indemnity due under the bond for $24,440,778 81 received from China pursuant to the protocol of September 7, 1901, as modified by Executive order on the 28, day of December, 1908, pursuant to the authority of the joint resolution of Congress approved May 25, 1908, for indemnity against losses and expenses incurred by reason of the so-called Boxer disturbances in China during the year 1900, such remission to begin as from October 1, 1917, and to be at such times and in such manner as the President shall deem just."

This resolution if passed by Congress as it undoubtedly will be, provides for the United States to return to China the final sum remaining unpaid of the American share of the Boxer Indemnity of 1901. In accordance with the protocol of September 7, 1901, the American share of the indemnity after all legitimate of claims by American citizens had been met, amounted to G. $24,440,778.81. On May 25, 1908, the United States Congress passed a resolution authorizing the American government to return to China a sum of G. $10,785,286.12. Later a sum of G. $1,175,835.65 was returned. On October 1, 1917 when America and the various Allied governments agreed to permit China to postpone further payments on the indemnity for a period of five years, there was a net balance of G. $13,655,492.69 bearing interest at 4 percent still due this country. This action was taken at the time China came into the war as one of the Allied and associated powers. It will be remembered that old reactionary Russia

refused to agree to a complete remission of her claims, but retained approximately three-fourths of her total. The present resolution in the American Congress permits President Harding, at his discretion to remit "any or all further payments of the annual installments, etc."

It is these remitted Boxer Indemnity funds by the United States that China is using to defray the expenses of the Chinese government students in the various colleges and universities of the United States.

The introduction of the resolution in Congress at this time immediately following President Harding's call for a conference to discuss the problems of the Pacific and the Far East, combined with the action in re-enunciating the Open Door policy give a further insight into the policy of the present Administration in the forthcoming meeting here in Washington of delegates from China, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan.

J. B. P.

Washington, D. C., July 21, 1921.

Complications in Hupeh

BY C. F. REMER

THE statement about conditions in Hupeh that comes nearest the truth is that the situation is extremely complicated. Such a statement is more likely to produce a smile and a knowing wink than to carry conviction to the mind of the reader. It becomes necessary, therefore, to attempt to show how numerous and how involved the complications are.

General Wang Chan-yuan has left Hupeh for Pukow and beyond that for points unknown. His going is the occasion for the spread of many rumors that may or may not be true. He is said to have transferred some twenty-five million dollars to a treaty port bank. It is reported that he played the game in grand form to the last moment and that he carried away with him about $700,000 that had been collected within a few hours of his departure. In the face of such tactics—and they can hardly be dignified by the name of squeeze—General Wang's proclamation on his departure is a fine example of the power of platitudes over facts.

"I, Wang Chan-yuan," says the proclamation," have controlled Hupeh province for seven years and my only aim in that time, as has been seen and known by my countrymen, has been to bring peace to our country. Our country is now in the most dangerous condition and civil war is still being carried on repeatedly; and for these things my heart aches. At present, as I consider the general situation of our country, it seems that the current of the policy of self-government is flowing into it, and that actually this policy may save the country from danger. . . . My character is simple and I am indifferent to the intrigues of the present system. I am, moreover, old and sick and I have, therefore, decided to resign from my post. Henceforth I shall form one of the common people of the new world and I leave Wuchang for the North."

General Wang has been succeeded by General Hsiao Yao-nan as Tuchun of Hupeh. What the *Central China Post* (Hankow) calls "the exchange of tuchuns" took place on August 11. General Wu Pei-fu has been appointed High Inspector and it is supposed that he will accept.

General Wu has frequently expressed himself as an advocate of provincial self-government but the circumstances surrounding the placing of General Hsiao in office had no flavor of self-government. It may be guessed that the reference to self-government in General Wang's farewell message was a sly dig at Wu Pei-fu's advocacy of provincial self-determination. The people of Hupeh have maintained a non-committal silence over General Hsiao's appointment. It seems probable that trouble may come from those who believe the people of Hupeh should be consulted as to who shall be tuchun and as to the question, upon which many have strong opinions, whether there shall be any tuchun at all. There is a people's army in the field that is backing these ideas. No one seems to be certain of its power or numbers.

Among the troops that helped to intimate to Wang Chan-yuan that he might depart are certain soldiers who are supposed to receive their pay from Northern sources. They have not been paid for eight months. It is understood that these soldiers were promised payment in full when General Wang should have been overthrown. They are General Hsiao's first provincial problem. He is reported to have let it be known that about $800,000 would enable him to get things under way. To the merchants this looks mightily like a continuation of the old game and at the same time it is hard to see how any government can get on without funds, which are not, of course, forthcoming from Peking. General Wang's soldiers are said to have removed everything from his yamen even to the panes of glass from the windows. General Hsiao probably had as little to start with as any military governor in China.

Then there is the shadow of Chang Tso-lin that reaches as far as the Yangtse. No one cares to say which is the more important aspect of the present happenings in Hupeh, the North against the South or tuchun against tuchun in the North. It is supposed by all who know conditions that Chang Tso-lin is far from pleased at the growing power of Wu Pei-fu. It is supposed that he will make his disapproval felt but no one ventures to guess how. He is reported to have tried to put Chang Hsun into the place to which Wu has been appointed.

Finally it is certain that the most apparent game that is being played is that of the South against the North. The South seems to be trying to win Hupeh province. The South will be happy to convert Hupeh to provincial self-government. The South will be overjoyed to convert Hupeh to open alliance with Canton. The attack upon Hupeh from Honan was inspired in part by the Southern government. Now the news comes from Ichang that shows the South to have more power that many supposed. It is said—and the phrase, upon good authority, must be used though it is probably as overworked as some of General Wang's platitudes—that soldiers are advancing successfully upon Ichang from Szechuen. The preparations for the defense of Ichang have been these. Many of the soldiers stationed in the city have been started down river for Wuchang. Eight hundred thousand rounds of ammunition have been sent up river to fall into the hands of the soldiers from Szechuen, These Szechuen troops are lead by men strongly in sympathy with the South, if they are not Southern agents. These things were being done while General Wang was departing and Wu and Hsiao were taking over the province. Unless one is willing to give up the whole problem it must be supposed that the South is going to carry on a further attempt to win Hupeh or that Wu Pei-fu knows of this advance and is not opposing it, which is the same thing as saying that the South has practically won Hupeh.

It is whispered that the alliance between the supposedly defunct Anfu Club and the leaders of the

South is also playing a part but there is little evidence of this.

Taking it all round it may be repeated that the situation in Hupeh is emphatically and extensively complicated.

A college professor was once asked if he knew any theory by which changes in prices could be explained. "I know about a hundred," was his reply, "but it takes a good man to pick out the most reasonable one." The same is true about the situation in Hupeh. It may be explained as a quarrel over money and power, as an intrigue to procure the removal of Wang Chan-yuan, as further evidence of the spread of the idea of provincial self-government, as a victory for Wu Pei-fu against Chang Tso-lin, as a skirmish in the war of the North against the South. There are theories enough, but it is not easy to find the most reasonable. Those who have talked to me about it say it is safest to look upon it as a part of the quarrel between the North and South but, they add, the idea of provincial self-government may prove more important. And there you are. The reader who is following Chinese affairs may as well think matters over and try his own explanation. In any case important events are taking place in the Yangtse Valley, events of greater importance, probably, than last summer's collapse of the Anfu Club.

Kuling, August 18, 1921.

Racial Equality And Extraterritoriality

BY W. S. A. POTT

ONE of the most interesting, and, at the same time, insidious bits of diplomatic equivocation at the present time is the exploitation of the so-called principle of Racial Equality. This "principle," which all will remember as having been so effectively employed at the Versailles Peace Conference to gain the recognition of certain Japanese "rights," is now being most skilfully used to confuse such important policies as the Open Door and Extraterritoriality. The equivocation is insidious because the exact meaning and import of racial equality is ill-understood by the mass of people, and because the catchword has a certain foundation in scientific fact. The generally accepted doctrine that peoples are potentially neither superior nor inferior to one another in general capacity is wrongly construed to mean that they are actually, here and now, equal, despite observable, existing differences. The specious use of a scientifically-flavored half-truth to settle international questions is bound to work no end of mischief. The result is that the psychology of national prejudice is played upon, issues colored and beclouded, and confusion introduced where it is of the highest importance that clarity and the "dry light of reason" should prevail.

For some time there has been a most sedulous confusion of the principle of the Open Door with the "principle" of Racial Equality in the matter of immigration. This confusion is wilful and entirely unwarranted. The Open Door means something very definite. It stands for equality of commercial opportunity amongst all nations seeking to trade with undeveloped China. The policy was announced in order to put an end to the scramble for concessions and the setting up of special spheres of influence. The Open Door most emphatically does not mean throwing our ports open to immigrants without regard to the effect they will have upon our own country. To apply the term Open Door to free and unrestricted immigration is therefore either a pernicious confusion of thought or a conscious diplomatic trope intended to deceive and mislead. The United States, which originated and has all along championed the principle of the Open Door, is made to appear inconsistent because of the the false meaning which Japan is surreptitiously introducing into the phrase. The Open Door or Hay Doctrine, for which America stands, is a totally different thing from the Open Door which Japan so blandly advocates "for the United States" and "all over the world." Unrestricted immigration into economically advanced sovereign states is one thing. Equality of commercial opportunity in economically undeveloped countries is another thing, and the two things should be kept separate.

But more recently the vague and pseudo-scientific notion of racial equality has been at work in another connection,—in connection with the oft-discussed subject of the abolition of extraterritoriality in China. Being vague, the notion is susceptible of all sorts of applications, and it does not require very acute powers of penetration to see it operating as a sort of lever in this new context. It has been intimated in responsible quarters, according to an *Associated Press* dispatch dated July 18, and already quoted in a previous issue of *The Review*, that Japan, assuming the initiative as the leading Far Eastern Power, may submit to Washington a proposal to abandon extraterritoriality in China. Sections of the Japanese Press have likewise taken up the proposal and we find, for example, an influential Osaka paper urging a concentrated drive to assist China in the abolition of extraterritoriality and in the restoration of customs sovereignty, since Japan "is sincerely resolved to assist in stabilizing China and protecting her sovereignty!" To many these words will doubtless seem grotesque. The hands are the hands of friendship, but the voice is the voice of old diplomacy,

It is generally known that China is extremely desirous of recovering the jurisdiction over foreigners which she lost through the several extraterritorial treaties. This wish is quite natural, and, with the steadily increasing spirit of nationalism in China, inevitable. It will be recalled that many Chinese in high position hoped that the Versailles Conference would countenance the revision of China's numerous treaties in addition to those securing to foreigners extraterritorial rights. In some quarters this was openly advocated. And now knowing the sensitive temper of the Chinese in regard to extraterritoriality, we seem to hear Japan supplementing her sonorous slogans of "Asia for the Asiatics" and a "Monroe Doctrine for Asia" with the sinister voice of diplomacy whispering "sic'em!". It is to be hoped that China will turn a deaf ear to this voice and not allow herself to be enticed into asking for the abolition of extraterritoriality at this juncture of her history. Every well-wisher of China may sympathize with her longing to have her jurisdiction restored. Without wishing to appear patronizing, every sincere friend of China is anxious to see extraterritoriality abolished when China is ready for that event. But it would be regrettable if China should permit her pride or her racial prejudice to be so played upon by any other nation that she will "fall for" bringing up the question of abolition of extraterritoriality in Washington next November.

It is a pretty safe wager that if the proposal to surrender extraterritorial privileges were made at the forthcoming Pacific Conference, it would be rejected. Whether Japan knows this or not we need

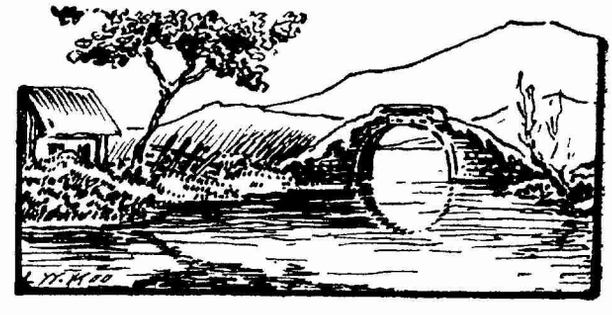
not undertake to decide. There are, however, certain plain inferences that can be readily drawn from either its acceptance or rejection that should deter China from ever making the proposal. If the request that the several treaty powers relinquish their extraterritorial rights should be refused, which is most likely, Japan would yet have her position and influence in China strengthened through having championed the cause, albeit lost, of China. She will seem to have befriended China against the white nations of the West. She will thus help along one step further the realization of her hegemony of the East. Incidentally, the refusal would be attended by a complete revelation of the weak and chaotic condition of China with consequences that cannot be favorable for her,

If, on the other hand, the request should be favorably acted upon and extraterritoriality abandoned, which is most unlikely, then, with foreigners subject to the complete jurisdiction of the Chinese government as it now is, circumstances are sure to afford occasions and pretexts for interference and intervention on the part of a foreign power or foreign powers. And since when has Japan shown by her actions that she desired a strong and independent China subservient to the will of no foreign nation? Since when has Japanese money ceased to foment strife and discord in the internal affairs of China? Since when has Japan been averse to stationing her own police wherever possible in Chinese territory? These may be awkward questions, but they are hardly irrelevant. The conclusion is that should the subject of the abolition of extraterritoriality be brought up at the coming conference, China would have everything to lose and Japan everything to gain. Foreign consular jurisdiction may carry with it a sting of humiliation which we can thoroughly appreciate, but at the present time it is one of the most effective checks on China's further loss of sovereignty. To be sure extraterritoriality was not conceived in 1843 with this altruistic purpose in mind but, paradoxical as it may seem, the logic of events has caused it to operate as a certain guarantee of territorial integrity. For this reason extraterritoriality is not to be lightly set aside. There are greater evils that would follow upon its removal. Indeed it is hard to reconcile the friendly interest of Japan in protecting China's sovereignty with her past acts of spoliation, penetration and bold insinuation into the affairs of China. The spirit of the Twenty-One Demands is hardly congruent with a genuine desire to see China master of herself. Until, therefore, her neighbor shows at least one act of real disinterested friendship, it would be well for China to continue to be cautious about advances made from that quarter.

This article is not mainly concerned with the question as to whether or not China has brought her civil and criminal laws and methods of judicial procedure sufficiently in line with those of Western nations to warrant their surrender of extraterritorial rights. This is properly a matter for technical experts to decide. It should, however, be noted that considerable progress in judicial reform has taken place since the work of law codification began in 1902. In 1907 the Law of the Organization of the Judiciary was drawn up, and in 1909 the drafts of the codes of criminal and civil procedure were completed and sent to the throne for approval. In the same year the criminal code was promulgated. Since the founding of the Republic there has been much careful revision by a new Law Codification Commission created in 1918, and both the Civil and Criminal Codes and the Codes of Procedure are modelled on the best modern codes of other countries. A system of courts has been established in certain places, but this is not as yet universal for there are still numerous places where the jurisdiction of all judicial matters is delegated to the district magistrate. But apart from the merits or defects of written instruments, and apart from the question as to how and to what extent they are being carried out, in view of the general condition of the country, the attitude of any friend of China can only be that she is not yet prepared to throw off extraterritoriality. There is no permanent constitution which all recognize, there is the division between North and South, there is the Tuchun system with all its lawlessness and corruption. What guarantee is there that the most enlightened body of laws will be recognized and properly administered? Great Britain, the United States, Japan and Sweden have each separately promised that "She will be prepared to relinquish her extraterritorial rights when she is satisfied that the state of Chinese laws, the arrangement for their administration and other considerations warrant her in so doing."* Now, it is precisely the "other considerations" which show China's unreadiness for the abolition of extraterritoriality.

The present turmoil and chaos in China is thus an overwhelming consideration against relinquishment of extraterritorial privileges by the various treaty states. The words "and other considerations" may or may not be construed liberally by the several powers, but the promise to relinquish has been made and is explicit. The indefiniteness of the promise should, however, be remedied. It would be an act of friendship worthy of the traditionally friendly relations between the United States and China if the former should take the lead and place a probationary time-limit upon her exercise of extraterritoriality. What is needed is some definitely stipulated period of time as in the recently negotiated treaty with Siam. To specify that within a certain period of time, if China shall satisfactorily reform her judiciary in harmony with Western systems and be prepared to properly administer same, all extraterritorial rights therein will be surrendered or withdrawn, will provide a strong incentive to a people who are striving to put their house in order. This would give China a definite goal to aim for, and a chance to show whether she can make good. It would still be a conditional promise and yet it would be a friendly act in keeping with the real policy of the Open Door and the generous return of the Boxer Indemnity Fund. But meanwhile extraterritoriality must remain and ought not to be brought up at the Pacific Conference at the instigation of any power. Extraterritoriality is a *fait accompli* settled by treaties much older than any agreements by which Japan has secured her recent gains. Moreover, it does not have any bearing upon the question of disarmament. To advocate its abolition now is merely to create a diplomatic "diversion" and to foster unnecessary antagonism in the sacred name of Racial Equality.

*Art. 12 British 1902, cf. Art. 15 American 1903, Art. 1 Jap. 1903, Art. 10 Sweden 1908, Art. 3 Japan 1915.



The Building of China's Railways *

BY H. B. MORSE, LLD

Sometime Commissioner of Customs and Statistical Secretary of the Inspectorate General of Customs, China and author of "The Guilds of China," "The International Relations of the Chinese Empire," etc.

Fifty years ago China was the one great commercial country in the world which had no railways.

Of the eighteen provinces of China proper, twelve were served, in all their populous parts, by waterways, providing safe and cheap transport for their commodities. The people at large asked nothing better; the commercial classes had been satisfied with the junk, and were now quite content with the steamer, and the officials dreaded the introduction of additional foreign innovations.

In the summer of 1863, while Soochow was still held by the Taiping rebels, but with the armies under Li Hung-chang and Gordon in sight of its walls, a group of twenty-seven English and American merchants presented a petition of Li Hung-chang, as Governor of Kiangsu, asking a concession for a railway from Shanghai to Soochow. The Governor had come into close touch with foreigners and had realized their aggressiveness, he had further realized the danger to the Chinese state from any extension of the privilege of extraterritoriality; and he returned to the petitioners the answer that "railways would only be beneficial to China when undertaken by the Chinese themselves and conducted under their own management; that serious objections existed to the employment of numerous foreigners in the interior; and that the people would evince great opposition to being deprived of their land for that purpose." The petition was according rejected.

In that same year an English engineer, Sir MacDonald Stephenson, paid a visit to China, and, from the incomplete information then available, without a personal inspection of the country, he laid down certain trunk lines. His lines, with the exception of that from Hankow westward through Szechuan and Yunnan to Burma, were those which have since been followed; but it did not require a great engineer to make the proposals, and, such as they were, they were rejected.

They served, however, as the text from which one friendly adviser after another exhorted the rulers of China to promote the welfare of their country by building railways. Mr. Burlingame in 1868 asserted that China was even then ready to engage Western engineers to open mines and build railways; but the attitude of the imperial advisers was expressed by the Grand Secretary Wensiang: "The only instruction we gave our envoy was to keep the West from forcing us to build railways and telegraphs, which we want only so far as they are due to our own initiative."

Russia, balked of her aims in Korea, turned in 1895 to Manchuria as a sphere of influence, to be open to Russian exploitation, but to that of no other power.

In that year it was tentatively agreed, and confirmed by a convention in September, 1896, that Russia, providing the capital herself, might construct her Tran-Siberian railway across Manchuria, on the line afterwards followed, and that China should have recourse only to Russian banks to finance her railways in Manchuria. By a later convention the railway already begun from Shanhaikwan to Moukden was kept free from Russian control; but other railways outside the portal were constructed by the Chinese Eastern Railway Company, a Russian corporation organized under Russian law.

This corporation, partly from its own capital, but in much greater part from advances issued by the Russian Imperial Treasury, constructed two main lines—west to east, Manchulia-Harbin-Suifenho, 950 miles; north to south, Harbin-Talienwan (Dalny, Dairen), 646 miles; total, 1,596 miles. By the agreement, China might redeem the lines in thirty-six years, and at the end of eighty years they were to revert to her without payment.

Russia's action in Manchuria initiated the era of international scrambling for railway concessions in China—the policy of "conquest by railways" as it was termed, which was afterwards, in 1909, merged in the policy termed "dollar diplomacy." The French had combined their industrial and financial interests into a "syndicate" in 1885, at the close of the Franco-Chinese war: but now, in 1896, all the industrial nations entered the field with syndicates, which began to bid one against the other. There had already been some recognition of spheres of interest, and the competition for railway concessions led to a clearer definition of these spheres.

In the end, during the year 1898, it was recognized that Russia had special and exclusive interests in Manchuria, and claimed them in North China but the latter claim was resisted. Germany claimed, and was accorded, an exclusive interest in Shantung the British government even voluntarily disclaimed any intention of penetrating that province through the portal of Weihaiwei. England claimed a special interest in the provinces bordering on the Yangtse but Germany refused to recognize any exclusive right, such as she arrogated to herself in Shantung, and other nations also claimed equal rights in the Yangtse basin. France claimed exclusive rights in the three provinces bordering on Tonking. She also claimed rights in Szechuen, but they were not accorded to her. Japan claimed preferential rights in Fukien, the province fronting on Formosa. Finally, in 1899, Italy took steps which seemed to indicate an intention to claim rights over Chekiang but on this occasion the Chinese government stiffened its back, and offered a stout resistance to the Italian pretensions.

The Viceroy Chang Chih-tung found a difficulty in providing the funds for his Peking-Hankow railway, and, in October 1896, he received permission to obtain foreign capital. Negotiations were opened with the American-China Development Company, at the head of which was ex-Senator W. D. Washburn, and it undertook a rough survey of the route; meantime a Belgian syndicate made counter offers which were more attractive, and the American syndicate, cold-shouldered by its own government, missed the prize which it counted its own. But the way of the Belgians was not smooth. Behind Belgium interested eyes, foreign and Chinese, discerned France and Russia; other powers might not support the American pretensions, but they were all united in opposing the Belgian claims. The Belgian negotiations were then dropped, but they were renewed in July 1897 on the expressed condition that "the money is all to come from Belgium, none from France or Russia will be accepted." In the face of much opposition these negotiations were again dropped.

In April 1898 the Peking government created a Bureau of Control for Railways and Mines; and at the same time the Belgian negotiations were resumed,

*An abridgement of the chapter on "Railways" in H. B. Morse's Trade and Administration of China, third revised edition. published by Longmans, Green & Co., New York and London, price $9 net (1920).

resulting in the signature, on June 26, of a contract for a loan and for working the line. The loan was for 112,500,000 francs at 5 percent, issued at 90, and was to be paid off by twenty annual drawings beginning in 1909; the syndicate was further to operate the line for thirty years from 1898, receiving therefor 20 percent of the net profits, after deducting operating expenses and interest and amortization of the loan. The line was completed in 1905, with a total length of 812 miles, including branch lines of 58 miles. The rails and iron fittings were bought from the Hanyang steel works. In October 1908 China exercised her right under the contract, and bought back the line by means of a thirty-year loan, issued through the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and the Banque de l'Indo-Chine, for £5,000,000, at 5 percent for fifteen years and 4½ percent for the second fifteen years, issued at 94; and £450,000 at 7 percent and par repayable before 1920.

Shantung was claimed by Germany as her sphere of development. By a convention signed March 6, 1898, the enclave of Kiaochow was ceded to Germany on lease, provisionally for ninety-nine years; and in this China sanctioned the construction by Germany of two lines of railway in Shantung. An imperial German charter was granted in 1899 to the Shantung-Eisenbahn-Gesellschaft, with a capital of 54,000,000 marks, for a railway from Tsingtau to Tsinanfu; the shareholders were to be only German or Chinese; the material used was to be German as far as possible; and the Germany treasury of Kiaochow was to share in the profits after 5 percent had been paid to the shareholders. The company was also to have the right to build lines from Tsingtau to Ichowfu, and from Tsinanfu to Ichowfu. The line from Tsingtau to Tsinanfu, 245 miles, with a branch of 36 miles to the Poshan coalfields, or 281 miles in all, was completed in 1904 at a cost of 52,900,000 marks of German capital. The success of the line is seen in the transfer of the trade of Shantung from Chefoo to Tsingtau

Yung Wing, a distinguished Cantonese, graduate of an American university, had in the years 1872-1881 been the Director of the mission which sent selected students to study at American universities; and in 1897 he was authorized by imperial decree to undertake the construction, as a Chinese undertaking, of a railway, Tientsin-Tsinanfu-Chinkiang. This was at once opposed by the German envoy, who declared that Germany alone had the right to build railways in Shantung. Yung Wing, nevertheless, persisted, and in August, 1898, contracted with an American syndicate for a loan of £5,500,000; this contract was not carried out, since Germany protested on the ground that her rights in Shantung blocked the way. A previous offer by a German syndicate had been rejected by China; and the British syndicate, fearing political complications, was reluctant to undertake the line, although it led to the Yangtse basin. Finally, the British and German interests joined in a contract for the line, which was sanctioned by imperial decree in May, 1899. Under this agreement the northern part, from Tientsin to the southern border of Shantung, was to be "constructed, equipped and worked" by the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, and the southern part by the British and Chinese Corporation, both as agents for the Chinese government.

This agreement was not carried out owing to the Boxer troubles of 1900; and, when negotiations were reopened in 1906, the Chinese government had adopted a new policy, and insisted on its right to construct and work all new lines through Chinese directors, while still inviting loans of foreign capital. A new contract was made in January, 1908, with the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, representing German interests, and the Chinese Central Railway Company, representing an alliance of British and French interests, for a loan of £5,000,000 at 5 percent, issued at 93, followed in 1910 by another of £3,000,000 at 5 percent, issued at 94.5; the southern terminus was changed to Pukow, on the north bank of the Yangtze, opposite to Nanking, to which the length of line is 674 miles. The loans were secured, not on the railway receipts, but on certain specified provincial revenues; and it was provided that "the construction and control of the railway will be entirely vested in the Chinese government," . . . and "after completion of construction the Chinese government will administer both sections as one undivided government railway." The policy thus indicated, by which China asserted her right to control the expenditure of funds borrowed on her security, became known as "Pukow terms."

France claimed the three provinces bordering on Tongking as her sphere of development; she also extended her claim to cover Szechuen, but this was not accepted by others. In 1895 France obtained the right to connect Langson with Lungchow, but this project was abandoned in 1900. In 1898 she obtained a concession for a railway from Pakhoi, and in 1899 for one from Kwangchowwan, both to the West River in Kwangsi; neither of these was taken in hand. In 1897 an agreement sanctioned the construction by France of a line from the frontier to Yunnanfu, in continuation of a line to be constructed in Tongking from Hanoi up the Red River to Laokay. After many difficulties the line was completed in 1910, with a length of 289 miles and at a cost of 165,000,000 francs. Of this sum 76,000,000 francs were provided by a loan guaranteed by France, 63,580,000 francs by a subsidy from the government of Tongking, and 25,420,000 francs by the French company which undertook the construction and working.

The American syndicate of Senator Washburn had failed to secure a concession; but, in view of the territorial aspirations of at least four of the European powers which were manifested in the spring of 1898, the Chinese had strong reasons for seeking the support of capitalists in the United States, which had given no evidence of such aspirations. At the end of 1897 Sheng Hsuan-hwai memorialized the throne, asking sanction for a line from Hankow to Canton, and proposing that, as there were "serious objections to allowing England, France, or Germany to undertake the work," the contract should be placed in America; and in April, 1898, an agreement for the line was signed with the American China Development Company, at the head of which was Senator Calvin Brice. The loan was for £4,000,000 at 5 percent, issued at 90; construction was to be done by the company for a commission of 5 percent, on all outgoings except for land and earthwork; and the line was to be worked by the company in consideration of receiving debentures equal to one-fifth of the cost to secure the payment to it of 20 percent of the net profits. The survey, under the direction of William Barclay Parsons, gave a line 740 miles long, with branches of 100 miles, total 840 miles. The engineering difficulties were found to be so considerable that, in July, 1900, a new agreement was made increasing the loan to 40,000,000 gold dollars, this agreement being declared to be a mortgage, with the railway as security. Subject to this mortgage, the line was to be Chinese property; and it was expressly stipulated that the Americans could not transfer their

rights to other nations or the people of another nationality.

The Americans had now the contract for the southern half of the great medial line, Peking-Hankow-Canton; but, if the Chinese were desirous that the whole of that line should not come under Belgian control, the Belgians, with the other interests in the background, were no less desirous of obtaining that control. The Americans met many impediments. The American money market was upset by the Spanish War, the English by the South African War; China was thrown into confusion by the Boxer troubles and their consequences; and the death of Senator Brice knocked the bottom out of an undertaking which was now deprived of his support.

This was the opportunity of the Belgians, and, through an American nominee, they acquired a controlling interest in the American company. China protested; the Belgians stood firm; but ultimately, chiefly in consequence of the Japanese victory over Russia, the principal supporter of the Belgian claims, the Belgians yielded and the control passed back into the hands of American interests.

This did not settle matters, however, because of the hostility of the gentry and merchants of Kwangtung, Hunan, and Hupeh, based on a strong feeling of nationality; and the American company agreed in 1905 to sell the concession, and the work already done, back to the Chinese government for 6,750,000 gold dollars. To provide for this the Chinese borrowed from the Hongkong colonial government £1,100,000 at 4½ percent and par. The southern section, within the province of Kwangtung, has since then been "in course of construction" by the Chinese of Canton; the northern section was in 1911 entrusted to the Four-Power Group.

In 1898 England was led by one graceful concession after another to admit the utmost pretensions of other powers which asserted protectionist principles in their respective spheres of development, and was left with the privilege of competing, on an open-door basis, with all except Russia in railway development in the Yangtze basin. There in May, 1898, the British and Chinese Corporation obtained the contract for a railway, Shanghai-Soochow-Chinkiang-Nanking. Financing was delayed by the South African War, and then by the Boxer rising; but in 1903 an agreement was made for a fifty-year loan of £3,250,000 at 5 percent; the first issue was made at 90, the second at 95½. The line and its plant were to be the security; and the corporation was to pay Tls. 1,000,000 (£125,000) for the Shanghai-Woosung railway, which had been built by the Chinese. The line, 210 miles in length, was completed in 1908. The contract provided that construction and operation should be under the control of a board of five commissioners, two Chinese, two English, and the (English) engineer-in-chief; but, since the completion of the line, control of the operation has been vested in the Chinese president for the commission.

In August, 1898, as compensation for what was regarded as the Chinese government's "breach of faith in the Peking-Hankow affairs," the same corporation obtained concessions for a railway, Soochow-Hangchow-Ningpo, and for one Pukow-Sinyanchow (a point tapping the Peking-Hankow line.) Owing to provincial opposition, the construction of these lines was not entrusted to the corporation, but in 1908 it undertook a loan of £1,500,000 at 5 percent for the former; the latter has been shelved.

(*To be continued in the next issue*)

Flour Milling in China

BY VERNE DYSON

WHEN Sung See of the Fou Foong Flour Mill Company went to America in 1897 and spent G$5,000 in studying modern flour mills, his friends in Shanghai called him foolish; but Mr. Sung has proven his farsightedness. Today he is known as the father of the flour mill industry of China—the first man in this country's millions to see the possibilities in modern flour milling.

As a result of his investigations, Mr. Sung bought a well-known American mill and brought back a foreign miller to install and operate it. This mill, the first modern one in Shanghai, was so successful that Mr. Sung bought another mill of the same make. Both of them are still in operation under the supervision of W. Melville, a capable miller of wide experience both in America and China.

In the twenty-four years since Mr. Sung spent his gold for first-hand information in America, about 125 modern flour mills have been built in China, Shanghai having the largest number of any other city. To keep these mills running, China is producing annually approximately two hundred million bushels of wheat, or about one-third of the annual crop in the United States.

Most of the mills in China are equipped with American machinery and many of them are under expert foreign supervision. The tendency in recent years has been to buy the best machinery that the markets of the world afford. Several of the newest mills are the equal in equipment and management of any of the best mills in America and Europe.

Shanghai easily became the flour mill center of China by reason of her advantage as a seaport at the mouth of the Yangtse Valley, a vast wheat producing region. Down this greatest of rivers, the wheat floats to the Shanghai mills.

In the milling as in all other great industries in China, there is noted the dependence upon water for transportations. This characteristic is evident even in Shanghai for practically all of the large mills there are located on Soochow Creek.

There are twenty-one modern flour mills in Shanghai with a daily output—in round numbers—of one hundred thousand 50-pound bags. Next to Shanghai, Wusih, which is sixty miles to the west, is the most important metropolitan milling center, turning out more than half a million bags a month. In Central China there are fifty flour mills, and fourteen in North China. North and South Manchuria have forty-four mills.

Ten new flour mills were built in Shanghai in 1920, but only three or four new plants are in prospect for 1921. In fact, the International Settlement has reached the peak in flour mill building until an increased supply of wheat is available. The situation is explained C. E. Linn of the American Trading Company, who keeps in intimate touch with the industry, thus.

"Most of the talk about new mills comes from the North now; from around Tientsin, Tsinanfu and on up into Manchuria. The amount of wheat available, of course, automatically regulates the number of mills in a given district. The supply of wheat in Shanghai and, in fact, throughout the whole Yangtsze Valley, is short of the millers demand.

"There is a surplus of wheat in the North and naturally that is where the new mills will go. It is with some difficultly that the local mills are able to run two-thirds of the time. Some of them are running ten months out of the year but in these cases buyers

were sent into the wheat country far in advance of the crop. This method of buying far in advance requires more capital than the smaller mills possess.

"For two reasons the Shanghai mills are not able to acquire wheat from the bountiful supply in the North. The cost of transportation is prohibitive. In addition, the present and the prospective milling interests in the north want to keep the wheat in the house district. They much prefer to see some of it go to waste than find its way to Shanghai.

"If the wheat cannot come to the miller, then the miller must go to the wheat. Consequently, it is to be expected that most of the new mills in the next few years will appear in the North. Manchuria raises an excellent grade of wheat as both the soil and climate are favorable to the grain."

Mr. Linn's information is given in collaboration with J. P. Wong, engineering compradore for the American Trading Company. Mr. Wong's knowledge of the milling industry in China is quite remarkable. He knows from memory the name, make of the machinery and capacity of every flour mill in the Shanghai district.

China's two leading flour milling concerns are the Mow Sing and Foh Sing Flour Mills, and the Chang Foong Flour Mill Company. T. K. Yung, founder and general manager of the former, is known as the "flour king of China." The brands of these two manufacturers are familiar in China, Japan, Manila and in the principal cities of Europe.

The long ocean journey between China and Europe, through the intense heat of the tropics, is a severe test of flour. The product must be carefully milled if it arrives in salable condition. Too much moisture or other imperfections are fatal to exported flour.

The managers of the two companies mentioned have taken the lead in producing a high grade of flour for export. Their success in this field has been gained by their using choice China wheat, free from impurities and adulterations, and by testing the flour at every stage of its making, and by subjecting the completed product to thorough laboratory tests by expert chemists.

The Mow Sing and Foh Sing company have seven flour mills in Shanghai. Their No. 2 and No. 7 plants are twin mills, being identical in size, equipment and in the out-put of 12,000 bags daily. Both are situated on Soochow Creek, No. 2 at Tounquin Road, and No. 7 at Tatung Road.

Mr. Yung has for his milling superintendent an experienced foreign expert, G. H. Ackerman. For fourteen years Mr. Ackerman has been engaged in operating flour mills in China, has installed several plants. The following information is furnished concerning Foh Sing No. 7 (identical with No. 2), which may be taken as the highest type of flour mill yet introduced into China:

The mill was designed by the Allis-Chalmers company and the complete equipment (as was that of No. 2) was furnished through its agents, the American Trading Company. The mill was built by Chinese contractors and the machinery installed by native millwrights under foreign supervision.

The building is eight stories high and is of reinforced concrete construction with wooden floors. The general lay-out of the plant includes elevator heads, twenty-two universal dividers for dividing stock to the sifters, and twelve perfection dust collectors, taking care of all the dust from all purifiers and elevator suction trunks on the eighth floor. On the seventh floor are sixteen Allis sifters, with eight centrifugal reels and nine purifiers. The sixth floor has nine purifiers, eight centrifugal reels, six rebolting reels, four bran dusters, and four shorts dusters.

On the fifth floor is a maze of spouting with little else except fans and dust collectors for the roll suction. The fourth floor has twenty-two double stands of 9x36 rolls and twenty-seven double stands of 9x30 rolls, all of the Allis type. Thirty-four stands are used on reductions and fifteen on breaks. On the third floor are the main shafting and drives, and the flour packer bins.

Twelve Reliance flour packers, elevator boats and an 18-inch belt conveyor, running the whole length of the packer row and extending into the warehouse for conveying flour from the packer floor, are situated on the second floor which is of reinforced concrete, the only one of its kind in the building.

On the ground floor of the mill are located three Reliance bran packers, storage bins for bran made during the night shift, and the wood and tin shops. The cleaning department of the mill is in a separate part of the building. Electricity is the motive power for the entire mill. Other interesting features are the sprinkler system, supplied from a 9,000-gallon tank on the roof, a preliminary wheat cleaning plant in the warehouse, and the immense storage departments which have a capacity for 300,000 bushels of wheat and 500,000 bags of flour.

The distribution of the flour is interesting. The patents go to local foreign bakers to supply the needs of the foreign population in Shanghai. The straights and bakers go to export, and the low grade and "red dog" to Chinese consumers.

The next largest mill in China is Foh Sing No. 8 which was designed by Nordyke, Marmon Company, who are represented in China by Fobes & Co. The marhinery was installed under the supervision of N. G. Sanborn using principally native labor.

American machinery for a number of other large modern mills were supplied by Andersen, Meyer & Co., representing Wolf & Co., and by Arnold Bros., representatives for Sprout, Waldron Co. These mills range in capacity from 400 to 6 000 bags daily.

The two mills of the Chang Foong Company in Shanghai have a combined daily capacity of 13,000 bags. This concern operates also at Wusih with a modern mill. For some time the Chang Foong mills have centered their energies on their "Field Gun" brand which has become widely known both in the Orient and in Europe.

Y. L. Siu, who developed the Hing Wah Paste Manufacturing Company to large proportions, is just now entering the milling trade. Mr. Siu's company has completed a new flour mill at the end of Ferry Road, and the machinery, all from America, is now in the process of installation. The cost of the building and equipment was Tls. 600,000. The plant which will be in operation shortly will have a daily capacity of 8,000 bags.

The Hing Wah Paste Manufacturing Company adopted the trade slogan: "We taught the Chinese to love spaghetti." Noodles, of course are very old in China but it was not until recently, under the encouragement of the manufacturing company, that Italian spaghetti became an important item of food in the Orient. Having placed its trade in the pastes on a firm footing, the company will now employ its efficient business organization in exploiting several new brands of flour.

The China Flour Mill at 95 Yangtezepoo Road is one of the few plants in China equipped with modern British capacity machinery. The mill originally had a daily British of 600 bags, but recent additions were made and the out-put has been increased 3,000 bags a day. This is one of the older mills in Shanghai,

having been established nearly twenty years ago. Below is a list of the twenty-one flour mills in Shanghai with their daily capacity in bags:

Foh Sing, No. 1	1,500
" " " 2	12,000
" " " 3	4,500
" " " 4	5,500
" " " 6	4,500
" " " 7	12,000
" " " 8	6,000
Chang Foong, No. 1	6,000
" " " 2	7,000
Fou Foong,	5,500
Hing Wah,	8,000
Yue Foong (two mills)	6,500
China Flour Mill	3,600
Wah Foong,	2,500
Chang Sing,	2,500
Sun Dah,	2,500
Lih Dah, Jessfield,	2,200
Yuen Foong,	1,700
Tsong Wah, No. 1	1,200
Tai Yue	700
Total	95,800

It was in 1901 that the first flour mill was built at Wusih which is in an important growing district. The Mow Sing Company was the pioneer there. For the first ten years the profits were meager, but the flour industry at Wusih has been prosperous for the last ten years. These are the existing mills with the daily capacity in bags:

Mow Sing, No. 1	3,000
Mow Sing, No. 2	6,000
Kiu Foong (two mills)	9,000
Chang Foong, No. 3	2,500
Tai Loong,	2,200
Total	22,700

There are four mills at Tientsin with a combined daily capacity of 12,000 bags, four at Changchun (Manchuria) with an out-put of 10,400 bags per, day and four at Tsinanfu—12,000 bags a day. The Yee Ching mill at Chinkiang, near Nanking, produces 2,500 bags a day.

Nantungchow, the "model city" of the Yangtsze Valley, has the Foh Sing mill, producing 2,000 bags a day. There are prospects of an increase in the milling industry here, due to the growth of the city and the general development of the district.

Canton in the South has one mill of 600 bags daily prodution. One mill is in operation at each of the following cities:

Tsingtao, 3,000 bags; Changsha, 1,700; Hai Chow, 4,000; Wuhu, 1,600; Kirin, 2,000; Tongchow, 2,000; Chin Kiang Poo, 1,600; Kou Yue, 2,000; Peking, 1,600; Paotingfu, and Changchow, 2,000.

The combined daily production of all the flour mills in China is about 190,000 bags. Consequently, more than one-half of the flour manufactured in China at the present is milled in Shanghai.

Competent observers are of the opinion that Manchuria is to become an important factor in the wheat market of the world. The cultivation of wheat there is assuming tremendous proportions, and the prophecy is made that the grain will soon outrank in volume the soya beans for which the country is world-famous. It is reported that during one week of last season a single firm exported 30,000 tons of wheat and another firm, 10,000 tons.

The milling industry in Manchuria developed first in the North where Harbin is the recognized flour center. Russian capital built the first mill there—Manchuria Flour No. 1—in 1902 at a cost of 348,000 roubles.

There are in all thirty-one flour mills in North Manchuria: fifteen under Russian control, thirteen Chinese and three Japanese. South Manchuria has seven Japanese, five Chinese and one Russian controlled flour mills. The model mill of the district is the Manchuria Flour Mill, Ltd., built by Japanese in 1906 with a capital of Y1,000,000.

Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs

Dewey Says China Should Not Expect Too Much

China must not expect too much of the Washington Conference, nothing, for instance, like the abolition of extraterritoriality. If she is wise in her preparation for the conference she will concentrate on preparing accurate and specific information in regard to violations of the Open Door and the territorial integrity of China since these principles were enunciated and will go to Washington prepared to get a "show down" on these principles from the Powers.

These are the views of Dr. John Dewey, noted American philosopher, writer and lecturer who is now in Tokyo on his way back to America after a residence of more than two years in China. During recent months Dr. Dewey's writings on Far Eastern subjects, published in such magazines as the New Republic and Asia, have carried as much weight as anything printed in America on the Orient and what he will have to say when he arrives in America on the eve of the Washington Conference will undoubtedly have real influence.

"China can best serve her own interests by laying the facts about the Open Door and her territorial integrity before the Powers and calling upon them to declare in concrete terms what they mean to do about these principles they have enunciated and, since so frequently violated," Dr. Dewey told a *Japan Advertiser* reporter "She will do better to adopt such a course than to dwell on extraneous things such as the abolition of extraterritoriality or to confine herself to generalities that may have a sentimental appeal but little concrete value at the conference table.

"Japan is by no means the only transpressor against the Open Door and territorial integrity principles," Dr. Dewey added, "although she has been the worst offender in this respect in recent years. She didn't start it."

Dr. Dewey said that he agreed with the attitude generally adopted by the Japanese press toward the reported schemes for the internationalization of China which have been outlined in recent cables to Japan from America. These schemes are, to say the least, thoroughly impracticable, Dr. Dewey said, adding that the plan for internationalization would "only offend China without giving Japan what she want."

Whether the Chinese consider themselves on trial at this conference or not Dr. Dewey could not say, but he expressed the belief that in view of the division of the country, the incapacity of the Peking government and the burden which the maintenance of the Tuchuns' armies places on the country China cannot go before the conference with an entirely clean record, in the position of a plaintiff asking for the redress of

grievances. The Chinese are depending largely on the United States to fight their battles at Washington, he said, and their dependence is so great that it is pathetic.

Dr. Dewey is convinced that the Chinese delegation at Washington should give representation in some form, whether officially or not, to the Canton regime as well as the government at Peking. Having recently traveled to the south of China, he came away with a very good opinion of the government at Canton, especially of the integrity and efficiency with which the provincial officials of Kwangtung are handling their job. The provincial government, he said, is unique in China for its comparative freedom from corruption, for its energy and public spirit and the genuineness of its spirit of reform.—*The Japan Advertiser.*

China's Case as Seen by the Native Shanghai Press

Preparations for meeting the new international situation as the immediate result of the Washington Conference are progressing with feverish haste as some great feats in domestic politics are being attempted for the sake of facilitating the travail of the Chinese delegation, such as the union between the North and the South, the effectual curtailment of the Chinese army, and the convocation of a representative citizens' meeting to decide on the personnel of the Chinese delegation and the scope of China's appeal for the exercise of international justice in the settlement of certain impending issues which to no small extent affect the destiny of the Pacific.

"At the Pacific and Disarmament Conferences," says the Sin *Wan Pao*, "the position of China will be prejudiced if she should fall into the snare of undertaking direct negotiations with Japan and if the split between North and South should remain unhealed. Much will be gained if a harmonious understanding could be reached between these rival camps in getting up China's case for the conference and in the selection of the personnel of the Chinese delegation."

While giving credit to the Peking government for its energetic handling of the problem of China's participation at the coming conference, the *Shun Pao* deplores the inconsistencies of the mandarinate. It says: "In seeking the abolition of foreign spheres of influence in the country, is it not important that the spheres of influence set up by the militarists should also be destroyed? In asking the foreign nations to surrender the rights of extraterritoriality, have the authorities earnestly striven on the other hand to pull down the Tuchunate system? You cannot have unity of purpose merely for dealing with diplomatic issues when such a purpose is conspicuous by its absence in the efforts made to dispel the cloud of internal dissension. The prolongation of fighting in Central China is hardly justified and if the military leaders in Hupeh and Hunan want to do something conductive to the consolidation of China's diplomatic position, they might honestly attempt to hold at Wuchang a conference of national unification."

That the case of China against Japan should be decided on its own intrinsic merits irrespective of the union or disunion between North and South is the contention of the *Min Kuo Jih Pao* which argues thus: "With the new government having functioned for four months in Canton, the talk of a united political front is meaningless. For sometime the Irish question has caused sensational developments on the British Isles but who has heard that such disquieting events will jeopardize England's position at the Pacific Conference?"

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While the tone of recent reports indicates that the Chinese Delegation will be headed by Dr. W. W. Yen, the present Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Yen himself has made no emphatic declaration on the subject, contenting himself with the statement that popular opinion will be a decisive factor in the ultimate selection of the delegates. In some quarters it is contended that on account of his brilliant record at Versailles, notwithstanding the fact that to the Japanese he is *persona non grata*, Dr. Wellington V. K. Koo should still be called upon to play the leading role in voicing the Chinese grievances at Washington. In the eyes of the *Shang Pao* the portfolio of the chief delegate should be entrusted to one of these three men: Wang Chung-hui, Tsai Yuan-pei and Wang Ching-wei, and it supplies the following reasons:-(a) Not diplomatic talk but a frank confession of our national situation such as it is will evoke genuine sympathy, especially when it is demonstrated that the abnormal influence of foreign intercourse has raised various obstacles in the path of the progress and development of the Chinese nation. (b) Dr. Wang Chung-hui enjoys an international reputation as an authority in international law and although he comports himself as of a scholar, he knows how to hold on tenaciously to China's rights. (c) Wang Ching-wei has been a leading figure of the Kuomintang but his moral character is without blemish. (d) Tsai Yuan-pei, the well-known chancellor of the Government University of Peking, at present engaged in an educational tour in the West, has been popularly referred to as "an architect of new China." "Any one of these three gentlemen," says the *Shang Pao*, "at

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AMERICAN EXPRESS

the head of the Chinese Delegation in lieu of a veteran diplomat will be a pleasant surprise to the Powers."

In deciding on the character of China's program, the doctrine of the happy mean is in demand for it is rightly anticipated that the Pacific Conference may be confronted with so heavy an agenda that it would not be possible to get an adequate hearing on a number of outstanding questions relating to certain existing conditions which militate against the wholesome doctrines of "open door" and "equal opportunity" as applied to all nations without discrimination—conditions which may indeed be interpreted in the light of remote causes of Pacific warfare. On the other hand, it is feared that a bare declaration of some high-sounding idealistic principles without solving such momentous issues as the Twenty-One Demands and the Shantung Question, under which grave dangers are lurking, the fate of such declaration will mostly likely go the way of Ex-President Wilson's Fourteen Points on which, it was at one time universally believed, the Peace Treaty would be framed. Efforts are being made by societies newly formed and by the press which throws open its columns for the expression of popular views regarding the issues that should be placed before the Washington Conference and the reasons therefor. A contributed article which on account of the numerous data it supplies has been favourably commented upon is from the pen of Liu Yen and has been published in the *Chung Hua Hsin Pao*. After touching on the earnest efforts made by the Japanese government to keep the thorny Sino-Japanese outstanding issues out of the Conference under the general evasive plea that questions settled by international compacts not be reopened, and after expressing the sanguine belief that the United States will not yield to such temptation when it comes to the point of setting aside problems which essentially pertain to the scope of the conference, Mr. Liu outlines his program which contains three main features. First, the conference should be asked to condemn the Twenty-One Demands and the Shantung Question the fate of which hangs on the infamous demands. It will be necessary to reiterate before the Conference the history of the brutal coercion in connection with the serving of the Ultimatum on China in May 1915 and the forcing of China's acceptance at the point of the bayonet. Attention should also be drawn to the ruse by which Japan now seeks to hoodwink the world in restoring Shantung—Kiaochow, to be exact—to China in such a way that Japan will retain the kernel while China will only get back the shell. Second, to ask the Conference to secure the support of the Powers for pursuing a genuine constructive and cooperative China policy under which by definite rulings the nations will be placed under the moral and political obligation of abandoning all practices which inflict on China the stigma of inequality, particular privileges will be prevented (See last clause of Lansing-Ishii Agreement for provision against favoritism among nations having interests in China), spheres of influence will be abolished and the private settlement between nations of Chinese questions will be obstructed. Third, to express China's earnest purpose of reducing its excessive army. In 1919 when the Domestic Peace Conference was in session in Shanghai, it was supplied with data concerning the Chinese army. The total of troops in North and South combined then reported

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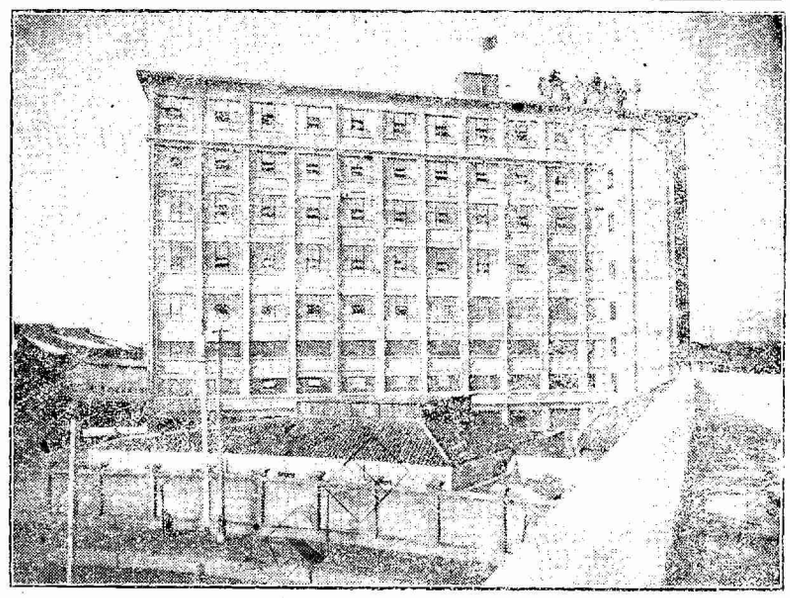

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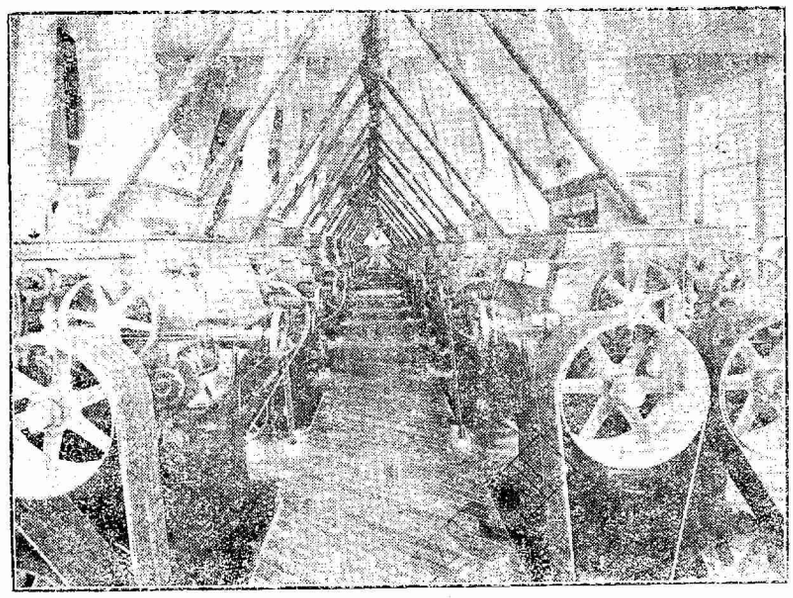

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was 1,400,000 and out of a total national revenue for one year of $450,000,000, the sum required for the mere upkeep of the troops, not including munitions and defensive works, absorbed $300,000,000. In contrast to Great Britain's regular army of 400,000 and America's regular army of 300,000 the financial plight of China on account of the abnormal military appropriations is incurable by temporary reliefs in the form of loans. In order to bring about the curtailment of the army which is tantamount of the clipping of the wings of the militarists who, by juggling with the army pay roll have grown fat financially, it is not unlikely that the reform measure will meet with strong opposition. In this case, foreign supervision in aiding the suppression of militarism in so far as it is consistent with Chinese sovereign rights, may perhaps be welcomed. "The Versailles blunders," concludes Mr. Liu, "will not repeat themselves in Washington. In Paris, the Chinese delegates were up against three handicaps: the limitations of China's participation in the world war, the secret treaties entered into between the European Powers and Japan and the Supreme Council holding its conferences in camera. But China is not and cannot be a *quantite negligeable* at the Pacific Conference when China's importance as a porminent factor in the future of the Pacific will be generally recognised as an incontrovertible fact."

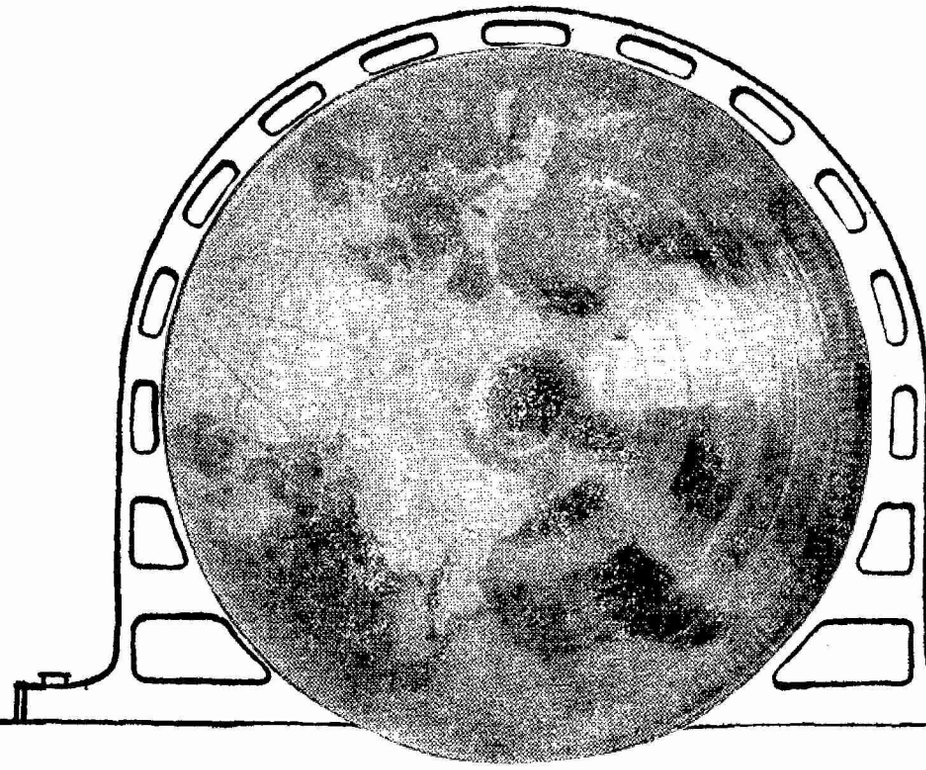
F. Z.

U. S. Congress Disapproves of Philippine "Bookkeeping" Law

Early during the present year the Philippine Legislature acting upon the recommendation of Governor Francis Burton Harrison passed a law, called the "Chinese Bookkeeping Law" which if carried out will tend to drive all Chinese merchants out of the archipelago. This will seriously handicap American trade in the Islands for the Chinese merchants, who do approximately 80 percent of the internal business, act as the chief agents for the sale of American goods to the people of the Philippine Islands.

It is now reported that Congress unofficially is bringing pressure upon the Philippine Legislature to bring about the repeal of the law. A petition is being circulated among both the members of the House and Senate, at Washington which if a sufficient number of signatures can be obtained, will be sent to the Philippine Legislature urging repeal of the law. The bill which passed the Philippine Legislature was signed by Governor Harrison just two days before his final departure from the Islands and constituted his last official act as governor. Although Governor Harrison has never made a public statement giving his reasons for instituting the legislation and signing it after it had passed, it is rumored that he was prompted to take this action as a measure of retaliation against certain influential Chinese merchants in the Philippines who were reported to be working against the Governor's scheme for immediate independence of the Islands from the jurisdiction of the United States.

The Chinese merchant has always been a factor in the commerce of the Philippines, but it was only after the American occupation that he was able to attain his full measure of development. Since China is not a manufacturing nation, it was but natural that the



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Chinese merchant in the Philippines should become a working partner with the American merchant. There are now about 45,000 Chinese in the Philippines and most of them are merchants and plantation owners. They have been able to extend their little shops or "hacindas" out into all sections of the islands and have obtained the respect and confidence of the native Filipinos generally and especially the members of the various "uncivilized" tribes in the mountainous and wooded sections of the land. The native Filipino is not a good merchant and does not like to work with his hands, so the Chinese merchant has come to occupy an important place in the commerce of the Islands. It is considered significant that the Filipino politician, should be trying to undermine the Chinese merchants, at a time when independence appeared to be in the foreground. Naturally if the Chinese merchant is driven out, there is just one other nationality that is likely to take his place and that is the Japanese who are already dominating parts of the Islands. The Japanese merchant does not handle American merchandise; he handles his own. Therefore an underhand blow at Chinese merchants in the Philippines is a direct blow at the American merchant in the Islands who has opposed the independence schemes of the native politicians.

The so-called bookkeeping law is a peculiar regulation that requires all merchants to keep their books in the English or Spanish languages or in one of the fifty native dialects. This if enforced would require the thousands of little Chinese merchants to employ a bookkeeper familiar with one of the above languages or dialects. Naturally this would be impossible and the Chinese merchant who could not comply would have to close his shop and get out of the Islands. In actual practice, if carried out to its ultimate conclusion, it would serve to paralyze the business of the Philippines and also force the Americans to shut up shop.

Members of Congress who are familiar with conditions in the American possession in the Far East, dislike to take any drastic action affecting the internal administration. Congress, of course, has the final power of repealing any act of the Philippine legislature, but this naturally has never been done, it being presumed that the American Governor General who is appointed by the President of the United States would look after the best interests of his own national as well as the other peoples of the Islands. Congressmen now feel that a hint to the Philippine legislature in the form of a petition signed by influential members of both houses of Congress here, will be sufficient to cause the leaders in the legislature to withdraw the bookkeeping law which is indirectly affecting the trade of America in its own possession, and is also causing diplomatic difficulties with the Republic of China whose nationals are being discriminated against. In case the action of the members of Congress is not sufficient it is reported that the War Department, which has jurisdiction over Philippine affairs in general, will also advise against a further enforcement of the measure. The matter has also been referred to the State Department by the Chinese Minister here in the hope of bringing about an amicable settlement without forcing China to lodge a formal protest with this government.

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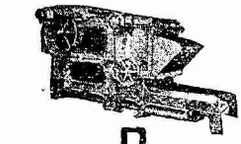
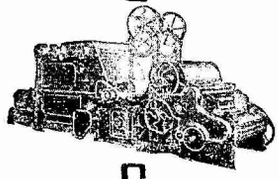
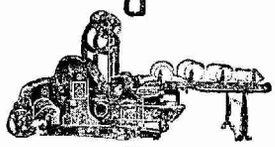
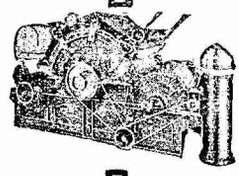
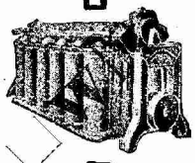
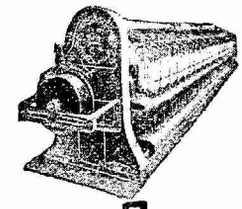
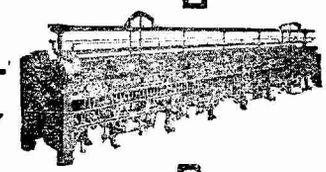
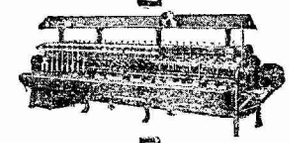
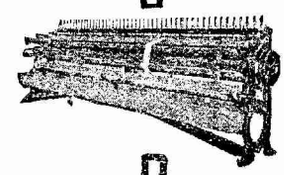
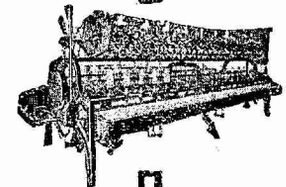






WOONSOCKET MACHINE & PRESS CO., INC.

PICKER AND CARD ROOM MACHINERY

Feeders	Intermediate Pickers	Drawing Frames
Openers	Finisher Pickers	Slubbers
Conveyers	Thread Extractors	Intermediate Frames
Bale Breakers	Roving Waste Openers	Roving Frames
Breaker Pickers	Revolving Top Flat Cards	Jack Frames

FALES & JENKS MACHINE COMPANY

RING SPINNING & TWISTING MACHINERY

Ring Spinning Frames for Cotton, Ring Twisters for Cotton Wool, Worsted, Silk, Jute, Flax and Novelty Yarn

EASTON & BURNHAM MACHINE COMPANY

WARPING AND WINDING MACHINERY

Spoolers	Reels	Spindles
Beam Warpers	Doublers	for
Ball Warpers	Banding Machines	Cotton and
Skein Winders	Card Grinders	Silk

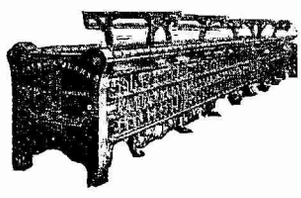
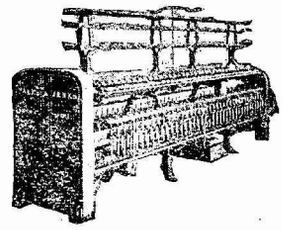
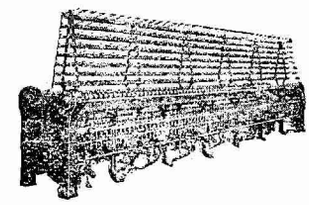
SOLE AGENTS

IN CHINA

WAH CHANG TRADING CORPORATION

9 NINGPO ROAD

SHANGHAI

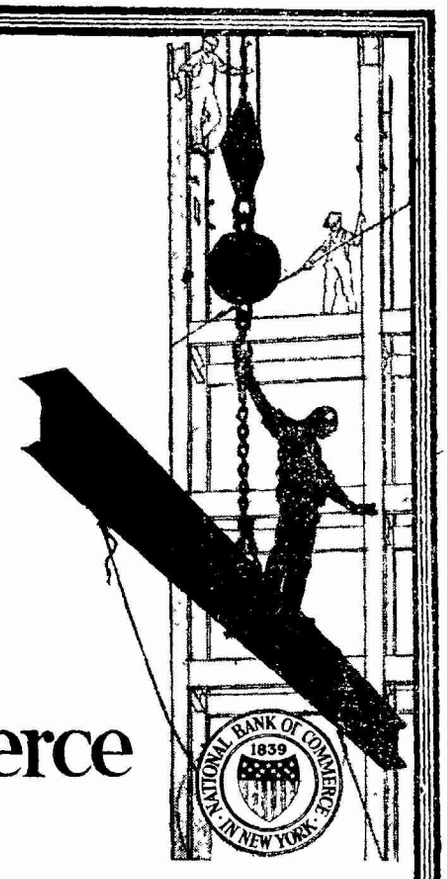




17-691

Modern Money

BANK credit is the currency of modern business. The basis of credit is the confidence which exists among individuals and between nations. The National Bank of Commerce in New York is an intermediary through which this national and international trust is brought into practical application to commerce and industry.

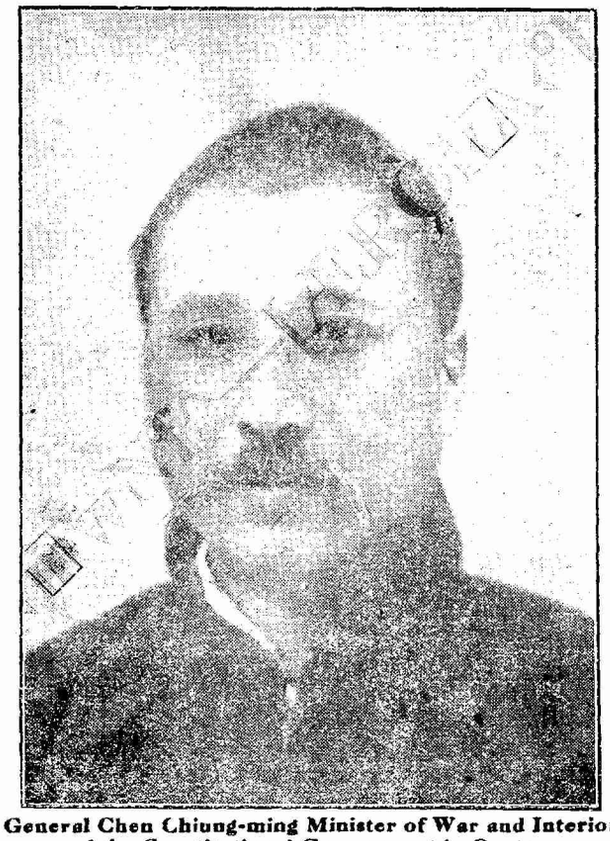
Through its Foreign Department the Bank offers to banks of the Orient a banking service covering all phases of business with the United States.



National Bank of Commerce in New York

Capital paid up, $25,000,000 Surplus and Undivided Profits over $30,000,000

Who's Who in China



General Chen Chiung-ming Minister of War and Interior of the Constitutional Government in Canton and Governor of Kwangtung
(陳炯明)

17-692

General Chen Chiung-ming, born in Hoifung, Kwangtung, 1875, is a scholar as well as a soldier and statesman. Although not coming from a Mandarin family, he succeeded while still a young man in gaining the second scholarly degree in the civil service examination of the Manchu days. Not satisfied with being an ordinary scholar of the old school, Mr. Chen attended the Government Law School in Canton when it first came into being a few years before the First Revolution. As a scholar and a lawyer, Mr. Chen soon rose to leadership in his own community and was one of the members of the Provincial Council of Kwangtung representing his district when the Ching Dynasty inaugurated the first item of constitutional government in China in its last days. Mr. Chen won province-wide reputation as a reform councilman when he led the anti-gambling campaign in the council and succeeded in having the anti-gambling law enacted. When not in public service, Mr. Chen edited newspapers in Canton and other cities in China, agitating for social reforms and democracy in cooperation with followers of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. He participated in the series of attempts to overthrow the Manchu officials in Canton previous to the successful First Revolution which made China a nominal republic in 1911. When Dr. Sun's party came into power in Canton in 1911, Mr. Chen, as leader of a strong revolutionary force, was made Director of Military Affairs of Kwangtung, with Hu Han-min as the Governor-General of the Province. Mr. Chen was acting Governor-General for a time early in 1912, when he again attracted provincial attention by his success in disbanding thousands of superfluous troops in Canton. Mr. Chen succeeded Tutuh Hu Han-min as Governor-General of Kwangtung in July, 1913, when the late

They SATISFY!

"From any angle—Satisfaction."

——*Chesterfield*

It takes both skill and precision to blend tobaccos the Chesterfield way. Perhaps this is why "they satisfy" as no other cigarettes do.

In the superior quality of the tobaccos they contain Chesterfields set a standard only rivalled by the most expensive cigarettes.

Chesterfields are real cigarettes—made from genuine Turkish tobaccos, grown in Turkey, blended by a new and exclusive process with the very finest of mellow-aged American leaf.

Hidden taste and a fulness of flavor you have never found in any other cigarette—are brought out by this secret blend.

And also in their moisture-proof wrapping that keeps them firm and fresh always, Chesterfields "satisfy."

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

Chesterfield

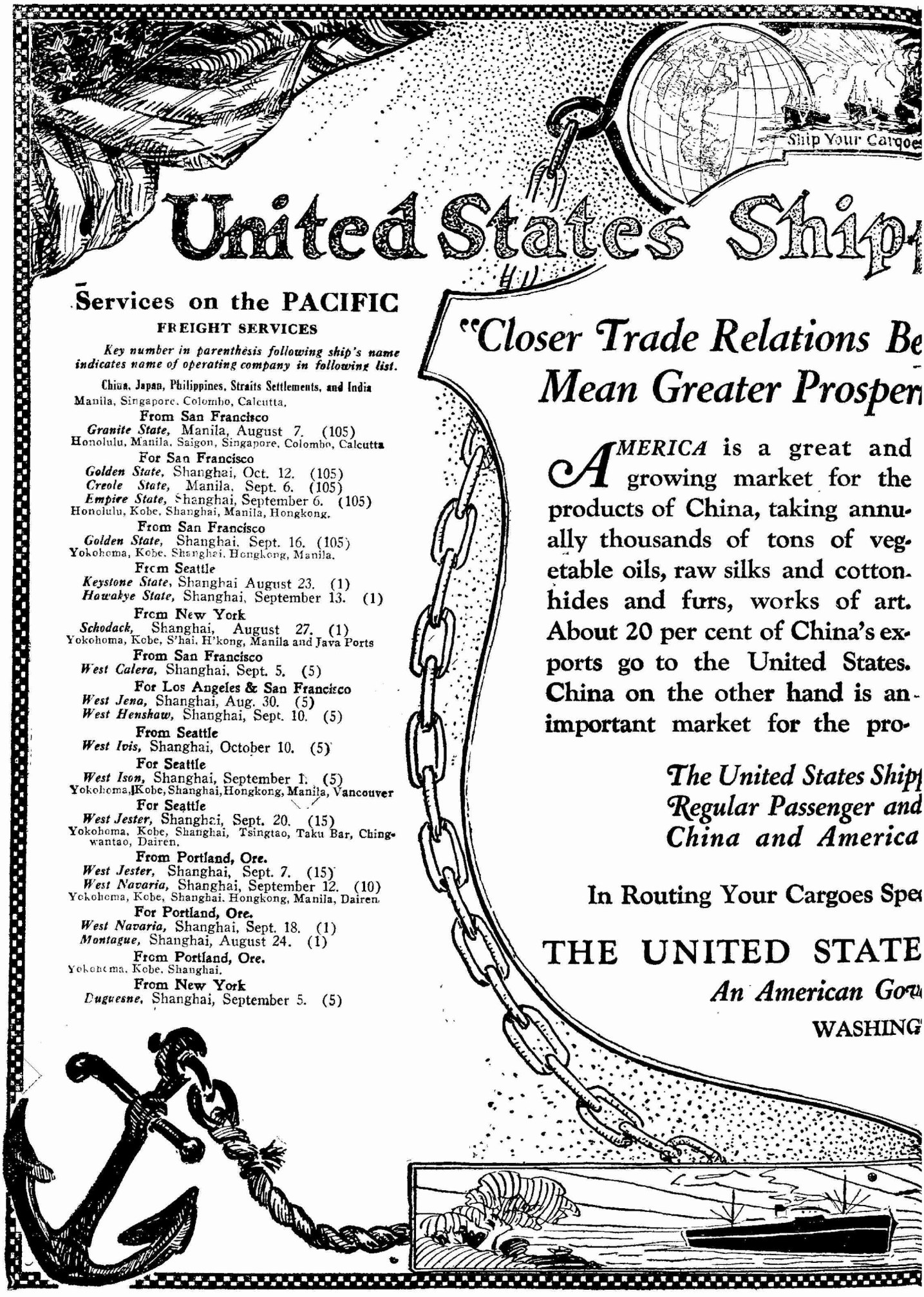
CIGARETTES

—of Turkish and American tobaccos—blended

If your dealer cannot supply you send $2.00 to Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co., No. 5 Sibing Road, Shanghai, and a carton of 200 Chesterfields will be sent you direct—prepaid

20 for 20 cents —and Vacuum Tins $1.50

17-693


Ship Your Cargoes
United States Shipp
Services on the PACIFIC
FREIGHT SERVICES
Key number in parenthesis following ship's name indicates name of operating company in following list.
China, Japan, Philippines, Straits Settlements, and India
Manila, Singapore, Colombo, Calcutta.
From San Francisco
Granite State, Manila, August 7. (105)
Honolulu, Manila, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Calcutta
For San Francisco
Golden State, Shanghai, Oct. 12. (105)
Creole State, Manila, Sept. 6. (105)
Empire State, Shanghai, September 6. (105)
Honolulu, Kobe, Shanghai, Manila, Hongkong.
From San Francisco
Golden State, Shanghai, Sept. 16. (105)
Yokohoma, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila.
From Seattle
Keystone State, Shanghai August 23. (1)
Hawakye State, Shanghai, September 13. (1)
From New York
Schodack, Shanghai, August 27. (1)
Yokohoma, Kobe, S'hai, H'kong, Manila and Java Ports
From San Francisco
West Calera, Shanghai, Sept. 5. (5)
For Los Angeles & San Francisco
West Jena, Shanghai, Aug. 30. (5)
West Henshaw, Shanghai, Sept. 10. (5)
From Seattle
West Ivis, Shanghai, October 10. (5)
For Seattle
West Ison, Shanghai, September 1. (5)
Yokohoma, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, Vancouver
For Seattle
West Jester, Shanghai, Sept. 20. (15)
Yokohoma, Kobe, Shanghai, Tsingtao, Taku Bar, Chingwantao, Dairen.
From Portland, Ore.
West Jester, Shanghai, Sept. 7. (15)
West Navaria, Shanghai, September 12. (10)
Yokohoma, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, Dairen.
For Portland, Ore.
West Navaria, Shanghai, Sept. 18. (1)
Montague, Shanghai, August 24. (1)
From Portland, Ore.
Yokohoma, Kobe, Shanghai.
From New York
Duguesne, Shanghai, September 5. (5)
"Closer Trade Relations Be
Mean Greater Prosper
AMERICA is a great and growing market for the products of China, taking annually thousands of tons of vegetable oils, raw silks and cotton hides and furs, works of art. About 20 per cent of China's exports go to the United States. China on the other hand is an important market for the pro-
The United States Shipp
Regular Passenger and
China and America
In Routing Your Cargoes Spe
THE UNITED STATE
An American Gov
WASHING

ping Board Services

tween China and America
ity for Both Republics"

ducts of American industries taking annually millions of dollars worth of American machinery, steel, mineral oils, tobacco, electrical and railway materials, lumber, and cotton. China is now purchasing about 17 per cent of her needs in the United States. The trade between China and America has much more than doubled in the last ten years.

ping Board Maintains a
l Cargo Service Between
and Other Nations

cify *American* Ships *Both Ways!*

'S SHIPPING BOARD
ernment Institution
TON, D. C.

Services on the PACIFIC

PASSENGER SERVICES

Key number in parenthesis following ship's name indicates name, address and telephone of steamship company in list at bottom of this column

Far East

Honolulu, Manila, Singapore, Colombo, Calcutta.

From San Francisco

Golden States, Shanghai, Sept. 20. (105)

For San Francisco

Honolulu, Kobe, Shanghai, Manila, Hongkong.
Empire State, Shanghai, Sept. 6. (105)
Golden State, Shanghai, Oct. 12. (105)
Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila.

From Seattle

Silver State, Shanghai, Oct. 4. (1)
Keystone State, Shanghai, August 25. (1)
Hawakye State, Shanghai, September 13. (1)

For Seattle

Silver State, Shanghai, Oct. 25. (1)

HAWAII, PHILIPPINES, EAST INDIES.

Honolulu, Manila, Colombo, Calcutta.

From San Francisco.

Creole State, Manila, July 14. (105)
Wolverine State, Manila, August 15. (105)

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(1) **The Admiral Line**
Nanking and Kiangsi Roads, Shanghai. C. 5971
Manila, Hongkong, Kobe, Yokohoma, Seattle, New York.

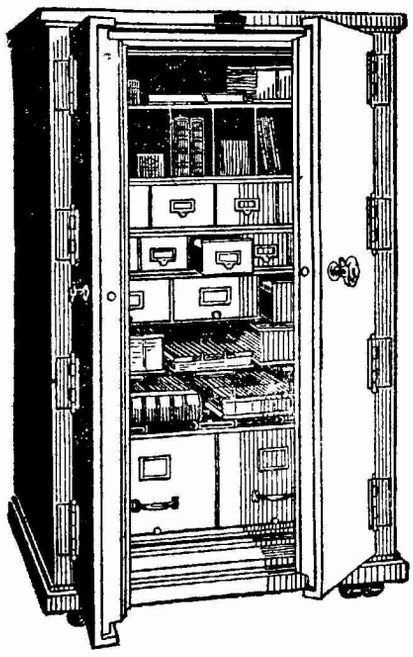
(5) **Struthers and Dixon**
7 Jinkee Road, Shanghai, C. 2557.
Yokohoma, Kobe, Hongkong, Manila, Batavia, San Francisco, Seattle, New Orleans, New York.

(10) **China Pacific Company,**
6 Kiukiang Road, (4th floor), Shanghai, C 463-4
Yokohoma, Kobe, T'tsin, Dairen, T'tao, Portland.

(15) **American Trading Company,**
53 Szechuen Road, Shanghai. C. 944-5
Yokohoma, Kobe, Hongkong, Manila, New York, Seattle, San Francisco.

(105) **Pacific Mail Steamship Company,**
18 Nanking Road, Shanghai. C 5053-5053
Honolulu, Yokohoma, Kobe, Manila, Tientsin, Singapore, Colombo, Calcutta, San Francisco, Baltimore, New York, etc.

17-695



THE SAFE-CABINET

Safeguard your records from destruction by fire

BUSINESS records are the li feblood of any enterprise. They must be safeguarded at any cost.

THE SAFE-CABINET is built to protect records. It is a safe and a filing cabinet combined. In it you keep all business records, in easily available files, so that they are constantly at your instant command, and they are protected against danger at all times.

Laboratory tests, confirmed by many actual fire tests, have proved the ability of THE SAFE-CABINET to withstand destructive blazes, with the structural strength to stand heavy pressures under collapsed buildings. Yet THE SAFE-CABINET is comparatively light in weight. It is equipped with all modern, improved filing devices. It bears the class "A" and "B" label of the Underwriters' Laboratories.

There is a SAFE-CABINET built to suit your requirements, equipped with every kind of filing device required. ∴ ∴ ∴

THE KOSTER COMPANY

12 NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI
GENERAL AGENTS FOR CHINA

The Safe-Cabinet *"THE WORLD'S SAFEST SAFE"*

President Yuan Shih-kai first attempted his imperial policy. Tutuh Chen would not consent to the policy and began to denounce it, declaring his independence of Peking when failing to change Yuan's mind. The Kwangtung Independence Movement in 1913 was a failure becaus e of greater financial ability of Peking as a result of Japanese loans. and Tutuh Chen had to become a political refugee in the Straits and other foreign ports until the end of the Yuan power. In 1917 Mr. Chen accompanied Dr. Sun Yat-sen to Canton when the latter commenced his constitutional struggle against Peking in favor of the restoration of Parliament and the preservation of the Provisional Constitution of the Republic. The former Tutuh was empowered by the Canton government to lead an expedition to Fukien in order to assist the Fukien Constitutionalists to be independent of Peking militarism, but he only succeeded in reaching Changchow, Fukien, in 1918, remaining in his occupied territory until the summer of 1920, when he was ordered by Dr. Sun Yat-sen to return to Kwangtuug in order to oust the Kwangsi regime in Canton who, since 1916, had been misruling the province and later obstructing the program of the Constitutionalist movement. General Chen returned to Canton by way of Waichow, where he met considerable opposition from the Kwangsi forces sent there to check his army's advance. He finally arrived at Canton early October, 1920, after General Wei Pong-ping and Colonel Li Fuh-lin had cleared the way for him. The first act of General Chen after taking office of Governor in Canton was the abolition of the gambling, evil licensed by the Kwangsi administration.

Chen Chiung-ming became a national figure in Chinese politics the summer of 1921 when he accepted President Sun Yat-sen's appointment as Minister of War and Interior in the newly organized Constitutional government in Canton. He personally led the Cantonese expedition against the Kwangsi militarists under Lu Yung-ting, disarming the best equipped soldiers in Kwangsi in August of the same year, refusing to assume any military or political office in this province, assuring the Kwangsi-ites that he will leave their territory as soon as the militarists are driven off.

General Chen is an honest official and quick in decision, his fault being his coming into conclusions without a thorough study of men and facts. He has made bad appointments and is causing no little harm to the Cantonese through the acts of some of his subordinates; but at the same time he has given strong support to good officials. He and his official family have done in Canton in ten months more than the rest of China has done in a decade. Since his return municipal and district governments of the modern democratic type have been inaugurated in Kwangtung, educational appropriations increased, laborers given equal hearing and protection as capitalists, gamblings abolished, mining laws revised to encourage further development, and every suggestion and petition direct to him granted at least a consideration and reply.

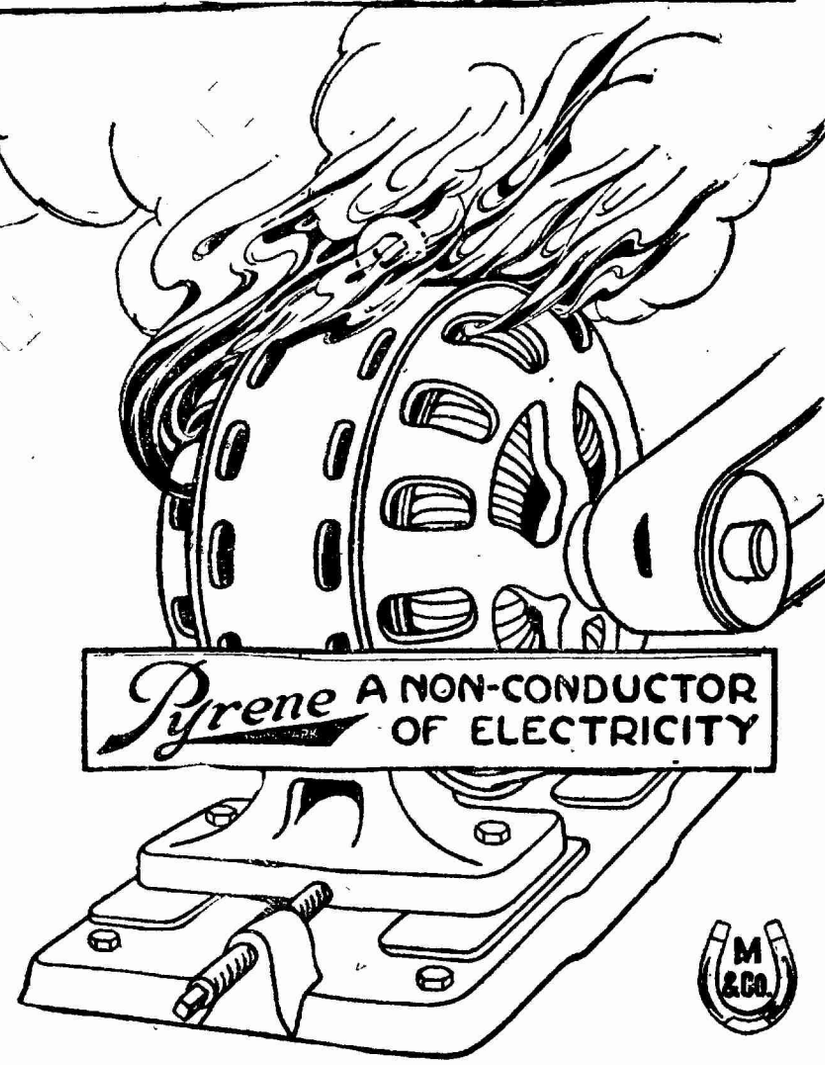
17-696

Pyrene

TRADE MARK

KILLS FIRE SAVES LIFE

Can be used with perfect safety on fires of electrical origin without waiting for power to be shut off. Pyrene is non-corrosive and will not damage machinery.



Pyrene became an important part of the army equipment during the war in Europe. Practically every British, American and French motor car and aeroplane carried a Pyrene Extinguisher. In many branches of the service Pyrene is a standard part of the equipment.

Mustard & Co.

Sole Agents

22 Museum Road, Shanghai.

17-697

The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.

Capital .....$ 2,000,000.00
Reserve .....$ 280,000.00

HEAD OFFICE: 9 Ningpo Road
Hongkew Office: 15 N. Szechuen Road

Branches and Agencies throughout China.

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Chicago	Paris	Tokyo
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San Francisco	Amsterdam	Manila
Marsailles	Singapore	

Cable Address: "COMSAVBANK"

Central 4522, 4523 & 4524, General Office
Central 4532, Foreign Dept. Manager's Office
Central 3251, General Manager's Office

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager

Ford

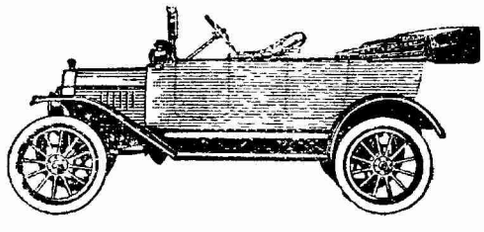
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Touring . . .	Tls.	1260
Runabout . . .	,,	1190
Sedan	,,	1935
Coupe	,,	1800
Trucks	,,	1220

Equipped with self starter and lights, trucks excepted. Telephone for demonstration. You can drive one away.

HUDFORD GARAGE

89 Rue Montauban.
Tel: C—322, 5087. SHANGHAI



17-698

Chinese Homes and Home Life to be Discussed by Advertising Club

The membership committee of the Advertising Club met recently and recommended a program for the club during the year 1921-22, which includes a course of lectures on China, dealing with her physical and commercial geography, with special attention being given to the racial peculiarities of the inhabitants as distinguished from other Chinese, the superstitions and traditions of the people and their methods of trade. The lectures are suggested on the language of the people, to deal with the spoken and written languages of China with special emphasis on the various dialects, and on the movements for linguistic unification and simplification.

"The Dress of China," a lecture which deals with the clothes and ornaments of China in the different provinces, is suggested governors; giving special emphasis to the ornamentation of the headress. "The Chinese Home," a lecture to deal with the interior of the Chinese home, with furniture, decorations, and general construction, should prove vitally interesting. Posters and pictures are recommended to be used to illustrate this lecture.

A course has also been mapped out for the Institutions of China, consisting of the Chinese Post Office, Company Law of China, and foreigner's rights and obligations in China. This course deals with the relations of the advertiser to Chinese governmental institutions and laws. These meetings of the Advertising Club will be opened free to members only.

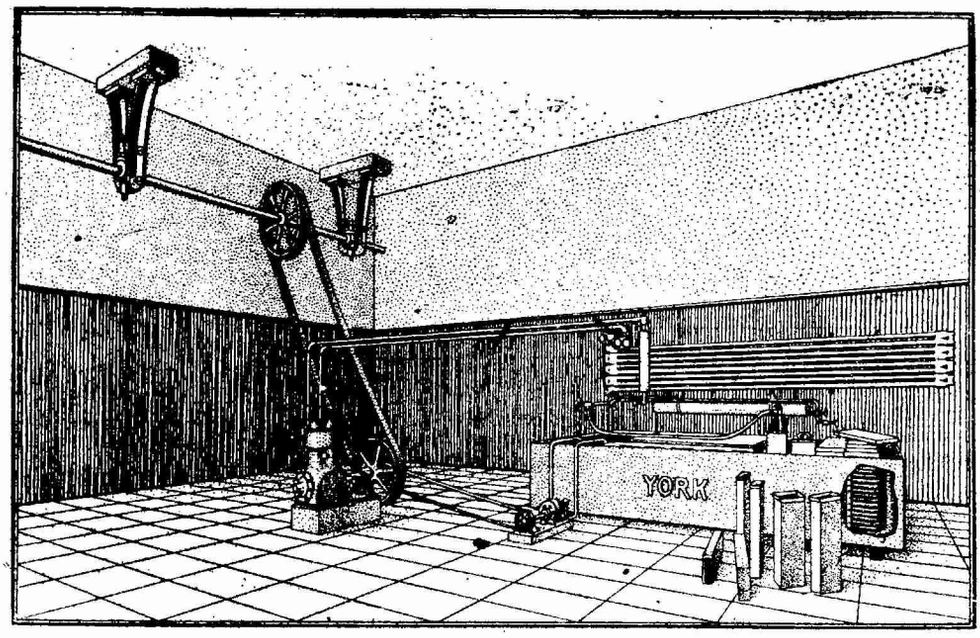
During the course of the year it is possible that two house organs, one Chinese and one foreign, may be published monthly, containing all business, lectures, etc., to be supplied to members free.

The membership committee includes: E. S. Ling and Don P. Patterson, S. Percy Westaway, B. Sanders, W. Bruce Lockhart, John A. Dissmeyer, A. R. Hager, S. W. Wolfe, A. G. Leohr, J. B. Powell, Y. N. Fung, Sing Ting Jen, J. B. Chang, J. Y. Chang, C. P. Yek, C. F Lin, Fong F. Sec, C. S. Waung, Thos, H. Yu, Y. D. Shen, Paul F. Lee, George, Sokolsky, and D. J. Lewis.

Hornbeck May be U. S. Adviser

Stanley K. Hornbeck of Wisconsin University was expected in Washington last week after his extensive tour of the Far East, including a year's residence in China and trips to Japan and the Dutch East Indies, according to a recent dispatch to the *Japan Advertiser*. It is understood that he will be one of the American Far Eastern experts at the approaching Pacific Conference. He served in the same capacity at the Paris Conference. Mr. Hornbeck was an instructor in Chinese government schools ten years ago and is the author of a number of authoritative books on the politics of the Far East.

Pays for Itself Out of the Money It Saves



Type of small belt-driven machine with capacity up to 500 pounds of ice per day.

A York Ice Machine makes the owner independent of public ice supply.

Large consumers of ice, such as hotels, hospitals, boarding houses, stores, meat markets, dairies, offices, cold storage houses, etc., will be interested in a way of reducing their ice bill.

When it is considered that only 15% of the selling price represents the approximate cost of making, there is a large margin that could be saved if these consumers make ice themselves. In a very short time a

YORK ICE MACHINE

will pay for itself from this saving of money.

These machines are automatic in operation, requiring but connections to the motive power and feeding of water at the proper rate. There is no expensive labor charge, nor heavy depreciation. The same machine can be used for

Ice Making **Refrigeration** **Cold Storage**

Immediate delivery of small machines can be made from stock. Large ones can be supplied in about six months. Full information on request.

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

1A Yuen Ming Yuen Road Telephone Central 778

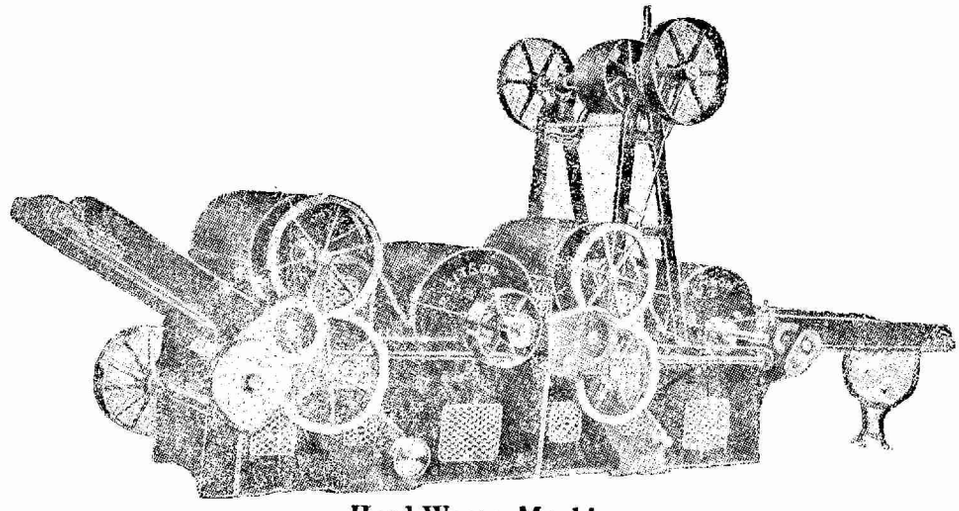
Agents in China

SHANGHAI

Canton — Foochow — Hankow — Harbin — Hongkong — Kalgan
Mukden — Peking — Tientsin — Tsinan — Urga — Vladivostok

17-699

COTTON MILL MACHINERY



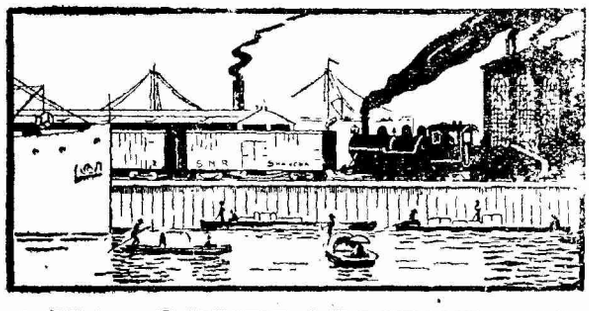
Hard-Waste Machine

manufactured by

Saco-Lowell Shops

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

Agents in China



ASIA DEVELOPMENT CO.

亞洲建業公司

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

SHANGHAI, CHINA
24B Kiangse Road
Tel: Central 6316

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Engineers and Contractors
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Men and Events

Stirling Fessenden, of the law firm of Fessenden, and Holcomb, Shanghai, departed for America on the *s. s. Empress of Russia*, on Monday, August 22.

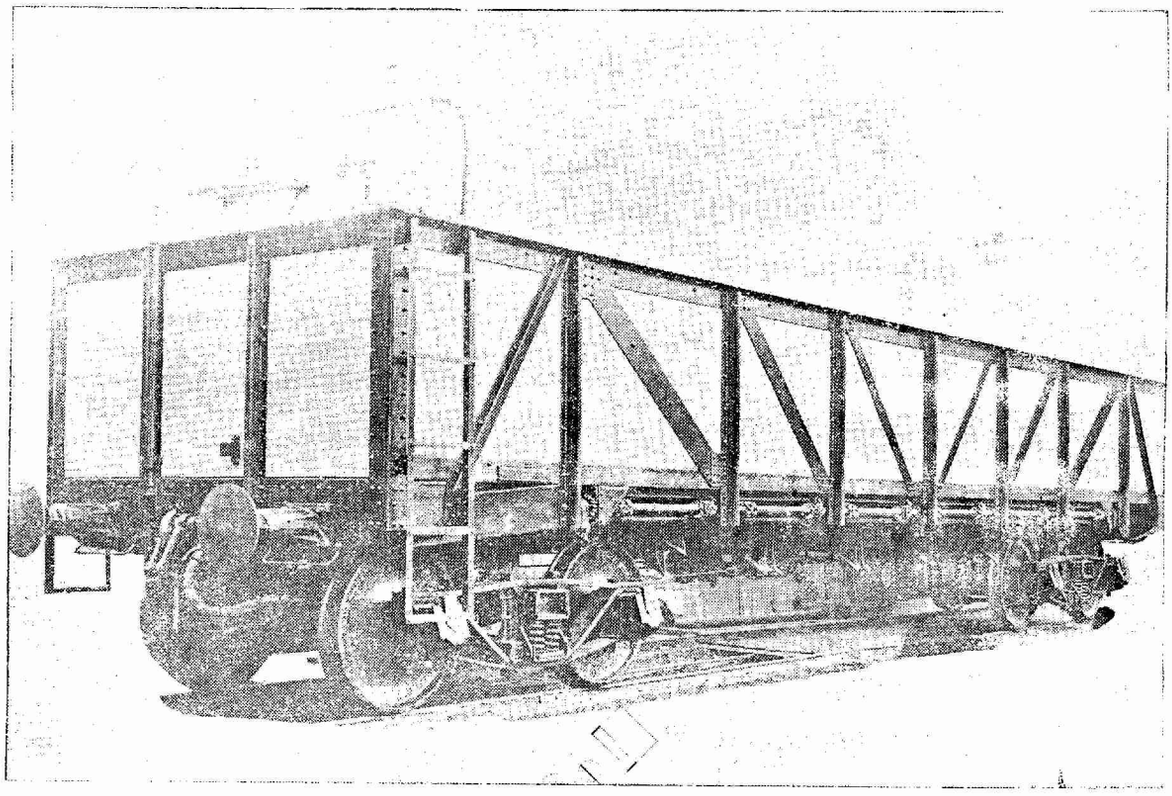
Among those who returned to Shanghai on the *s. s. Empire State* last week, were J. B. Sawyer, U. S. Vice-Consul, at Shanghai, and Mrs. Sawyer; and Ray P. Tenney, senior American Mixed Court Assessor. Mr. Sawyer will again take charge of the passport office at the U. S. Consulate.

Gordon L. Burke arrived in Shanghai recently enroute to Changsha where he goes as American Vice-Consul to the U. S. Consulate. Mr. Burke is the son of W. B. Burke, a missionary of the South Methodist Church in China, and was born and reared in Sungkiang.

L. Everett, vice-president of Struthers and Dixon, Shanghai, has tendered his resignation, according to an announcement, and departed for America, in company with Mrs. Everett, on the *s. s. Empress of Russia*, August 22. W. B. Lunt, will be in charge of the company's interests in the Far East until further notice

During the last few months more than 1,000 San Francisco Chinese have departed for the Orient. Poor business and their inability to find work is said to be the reasons for the exodus of the Chinese. The *s. s. Nanking* arriving here this week carried some 500 Chinese in her steerage. It is reported on the Pacific coast that more Chinese have left for their homeland during the past year than ever before.

CARS



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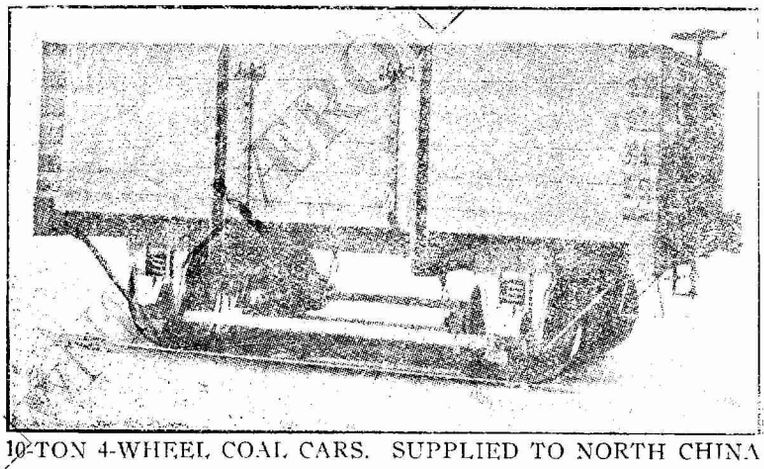

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Invitations have been issued by General Ho Fung-ling, Military Governor for Sungkiang and Shanghai and Hsu Yuan, Special Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Shanghai, for a reception in honor of Jacolb Gould Schurman, United States Minister to China, on Friday afternoon, August 25, from 4 to 6 o'clock.

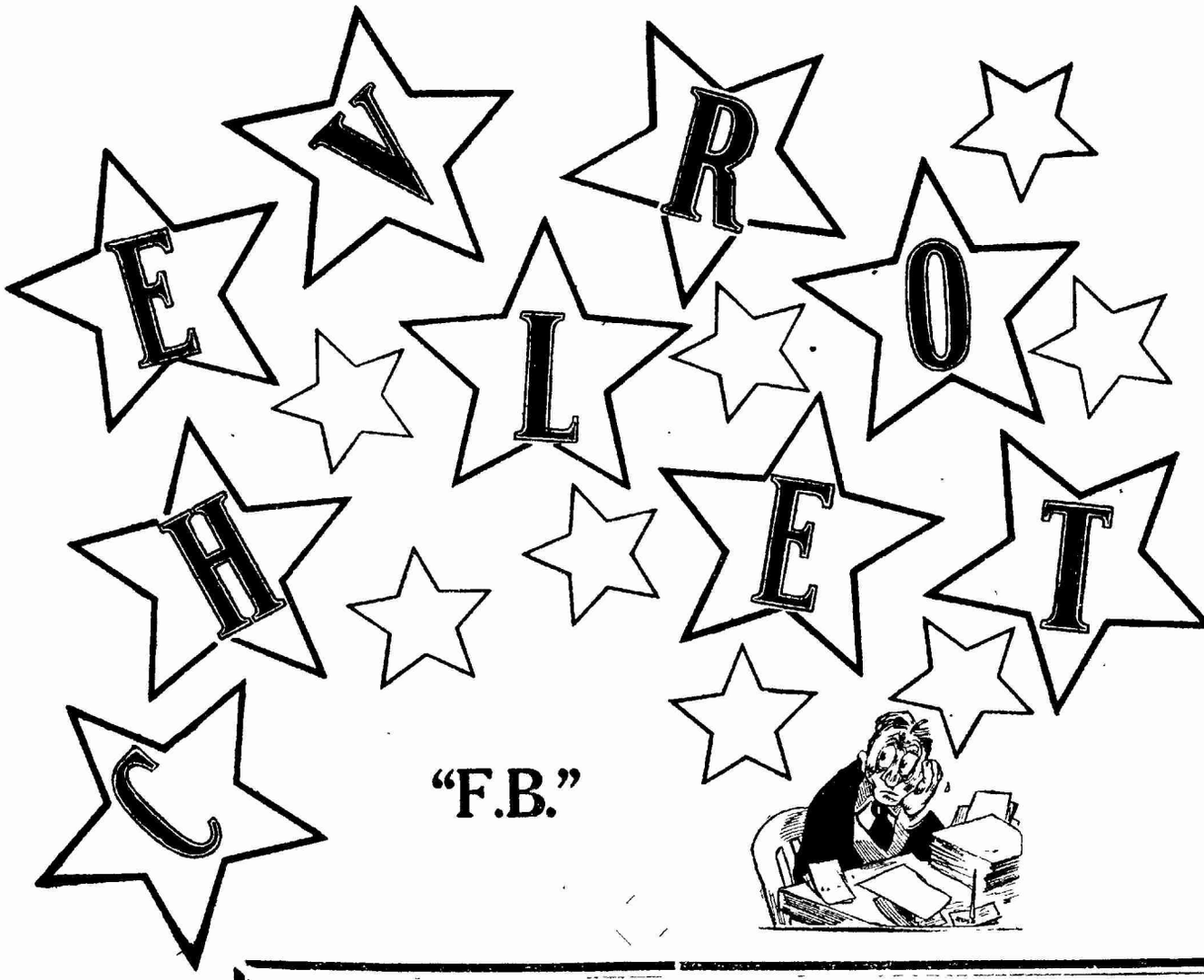
Among those who arrived on the *s. s. Empire State*, on Saturday, August 20, were the following: Dr. and Mrs. J. C. McCracken and five children; F. V. Reilly of the Park—Union Foreign Banking Corporation; O. R. Morse; Mrs. R. T. Dorrance, and son, wife of Mr. Dorrance of the Standard Oil Company; L. D. Glover and H. L. Love of the British American Tobacco Company; and F. L. Tinkham of the American Trading Company Shanghai.

Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, American Minister to China and two daughters,who arrived in Shanghai on Wednesday, August 24, on the *s. s. Nanking*, and Mrs. Schurman will be guests at many functions planned in their honor while in the city. While in Shanghai Dr. Schurman and family are guests of Edwin S. Cunningham, U. S. Consul-General. They were met at the jetty by the U. S. Consul-General and a reception committed composed of officials of the American Chamber of Commerce and American Association, the Shanghai Volunteer Corps Company, S. V. C. A dinner will be given on Friday evening at the Carlton Cafe, at which V. G. Lyman, president of the American Chamber of Commerce presided, and a tea was given by the American University Club on Thursday afternoon, August 25. The Chinese will be hosts at several functions in his honor.

J. W. Sanger, Trade Commissioner of the Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. who spent several months in China during 1919 and 1920, has been appointed U. S. resident Trade Commissioner to Australia and will be stationed in Melbourne. He expects to sail from San Francisco with his family in September. Previous to his entrance upon government work, Mr. Sanger was engaged for several years in the advertising and publishing business in California. Several books which he has written on advertising and publicity conditions in South America and the Orient, have been published by the Department of Commerce at Washington.

Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, American Minister to China, was the guest on July 19 of the New York members of the American group in the Consortium for China at luncheon at India House New York. Thomas W. Lamont presided, and Frederick W. Stevens, representative of the American group at Peking, welcomed Dr. Schurman to China. In the course of brief remarks Mr. Lamont, Dr. Schurman and Mr. Stevens expressed satisfaction over the organizing of a local Chinese banking group along the lines suggested at the consortium meeting in New York last October, and in the fact this Chinese banking group was already functioning acceptably in assisting the Peking government. At the luncheon were Mortimer L. Schiff, Charles H. Sabin, Alvin W. Krech, Thatcher M. Borwn, George Whitney, A. J. Sheldon, Harold Stanley, H. T. S. Green, R. M. Byrnes, G. M. Dahl, Roger H. Williams, Benjamin Joy, Howard Beebe, E. E. Quantrell and Theodore G. Smith.

In preparation for the meetings and conferences in Peking the Secretary of the Rockefeller Foundation, Edwin R. Embree, who serves as executive officer of



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the board of trustees, of the college, left New York for China June 22. The following members of the board of trustees will sail later in the summer and will be in Peking for the meeting:

Dr. George E. Vincent, president of the Rockefeller Foundation; Dr. Paul Monroe, chairman of the Board of Trustees; John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Martin A. Ryerson, of Chicago; Dr. William H. Welch, of Johns Hopkins University; J. Auriol Armitage, of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, England; James L. Barton of Boston, secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; F. H. Hawkins, of the London Missionary Society, England; J. Christie Reid, of the Medical Missionary Association of London, England. Medical scientists from the Western Hemisphere who will take part in the medical conference include. Dr. William H. Welch, Johns Hopkins University; Professor Tuffier, of Paris; Dr. A. B. Macallum, McGill University, Montreal, Canada; Sir William Smyly, of Lublin; Dr. R. T. Leiper, London School of Tropical Medicine; Dr. Francis W. Peabody, Harvard University Medical School; Dr. George de Schweinitz, University of Pennsylvania; Dr. Florence Sabin, Johns Hopkins University; Dr. S. S. Goldwater, Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York; Dr. Thomas Cochrane, of London; Dr. J. G. Clark, University of Pennsylvania; Dr. Victor G. Heiser, International Health Board; Dr. Richard M. Pearce, Rockefeller Foundation.

News from Central China

Wu Pei-fu was interviewed Saturday midnight at Hankow by T. L. Butts and Peter S. Jowe, local editor and Hankow staff correspondent of the *China Press*, Shanghai, respectively. Wu declared his first step is to settle the Two Hu squabble, and then unify all China.

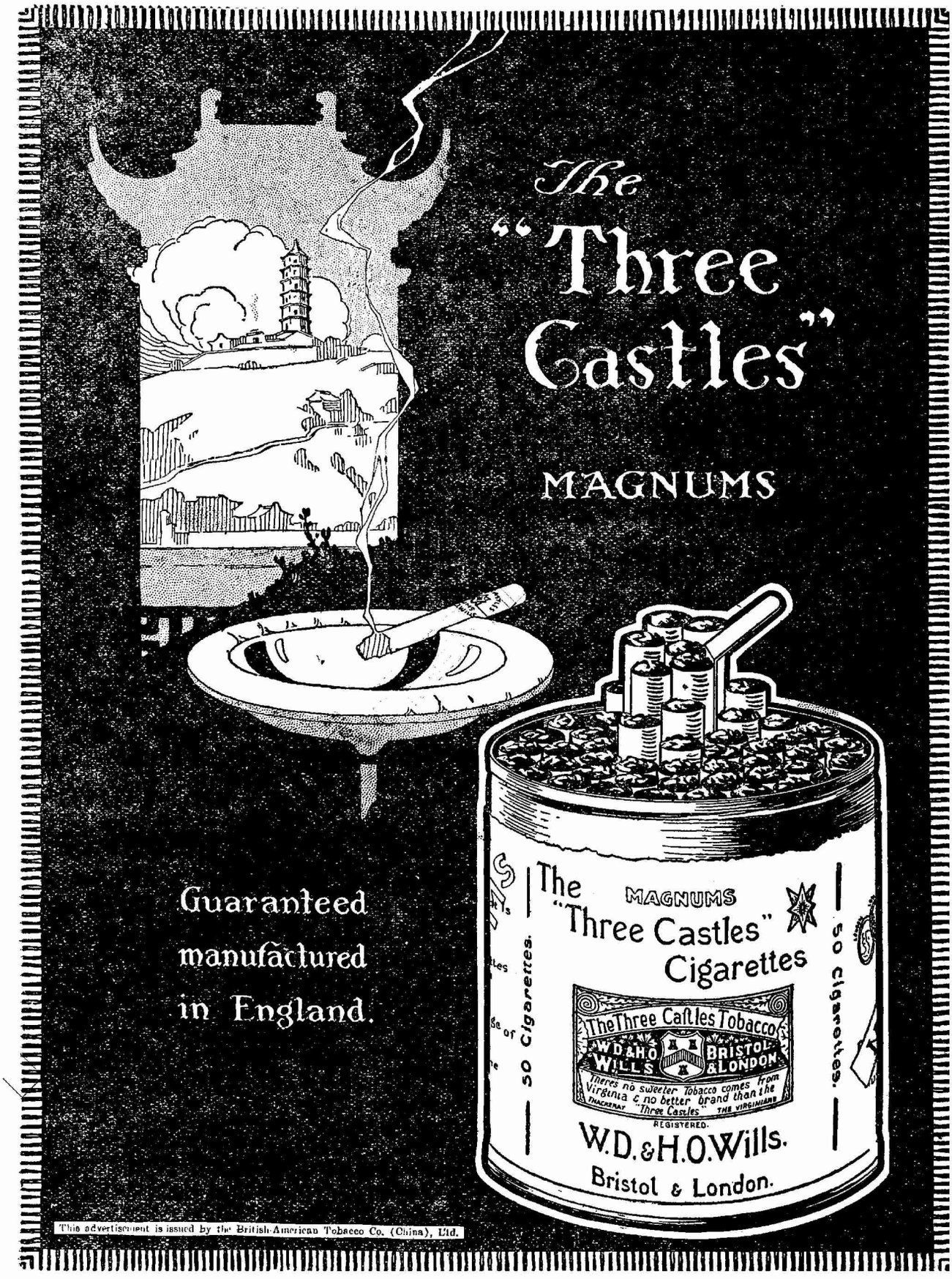
Major Philoon, Military Attache of the American Legation at Peking, passed through Hankow on a trip of investigation. He left for Changsha after an interview with Wu Pei-fu at Hankow. The mission of his Changsha trip is to investigate the military situation there.

Admiral Doo Shih-kwei, Commander of the second squadron of the Chinese Navy, is now leading his naval forces in the direction of Yochow fighting for Wu Pei-fu. General Doo Shaih-chun, brother of Admiral Doo and Garrison Commissioner of Hankow, has also gone to the fighting line to cooperate with Wu Pei-fu.

Wu Kwang-hsin, the noted Anfu clique leader and reletive of Tuan Chi-jui, escaped from the Wuchang prison in which he had been confined since the the defeat of Anfu forces last summer, on August 15 in company with the goaler. It was rumored that they had made their way into the Japanese concession of Hankow, but their thereabouts have not been ascertained.

The Canton-Hankow Railway, which has been interrupted since the beginning of the Lianghu fighting, is again running from the Changsha end to Yanglowtse. All receipts of this section are held over by the Hunan government. On the Wuchang end, traffic has also been resumed as far as Tingshihchow. Trains are mostly used for moving Wu Pei-fu's troops to the fighting front.

Governor Hsiao Yao-nan has issued orders to district magistrates in Hupeh that inasmuch as at present many bandits and brigands have broken out under the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disguise of self-government troops of Hupeh, great precaution should be taken to arrest them lest they might gradually overrun the whole province of Hupeh. The brigands have looted and taken possession of several districts in Hupeh.

The Hankow Chinese Red Cross representatives have returned from the fighting line and reported heavy casualties on both sides. The number of corpses is so great that the Red Cross activities could cover only a fraction of them, while the rest are left decaying. It is feared pestilence may be caused in the war districts. At present hospitals at Hankow, Wuchang and Changsha are flooded with wounded and disabled soldiers from the front.

Word has been received that Wang Chan-yuan, the dismissed Tuchun of Hupeh, accompanied by more than seventy men of his body guard, arrived at Tientsin on August 13, when he immediately took up his residence in the former Austrian Concession of Tientsin Another telegram reached Hankow this week that Wang Chan-yuan's villa in Tsinanfu, Shantung province, has recently been attacked by soldiers who looted his residence.

Hsiao Yao-nan, Tuchun of Hupeh, in an interview with Mr. Butts of the *China Press*, Shanghai and the writer, declared that the policy of Wu Pei-fu and himself in the present Hupeh-Hunan conflict is to preserve peace, and that they were compelled at the last moment to resort to force of arms because of the refractory attitude of insurgent leaders. Peace negotiations will be opened as soon as the Hunan forces withdraw themselves from Hunan frontier.

The Kuling American School will open this fall in their newly completed $70,000 building at the south end of the Kuling summer resort near Kiukiang. The new school building is fitted with the most up-to-date equipments throughout, including desks, furniture and the very latest type of dormitory beds which have just recently arrived from America. Two new members to be added to the Kuling American School are: Miss Dorothea Hart and Mrs. Ada N. Kennedy. Miss Hart recently arrived at Shanghai from American with her sister, Miss Rose Hart, who is to join the Shanghai American School.

For fear of being deposed by his rival Kuomintang leader, Chien Chen, General Chao Heng-ti some time ago refused to allow the intrusion of Canton government troops into Hunan province, as Chien Chen heads a strong Kuomintang faction in Hunan and is attempting Chao Heng-ti's downfall. Since the injection of Wu Pei-fu into the Lianghu war after his failure to effect compromise, Hunan has been losing ground, and Changsha is now in danger of being attacked by Peking government forces. In view of the coming exigency Chao has telegraphed Sun Yat-sen of Canton for immediate military assistance.

Members of the People's Union of Hankow assembled in the Yih Kiang Chun restaurant in the Hankow British concession last Wednesday to discuss the organization of an association for allaying the hostilities with a view to gaining settlement of the Hupeh-Hunan struggle. As a result the Lianghu Armistice Association was organized with a long charter membership list consisting of prominent merchants in Hankow. Five delegates will be sent to Tientsin and Peking to urge the Lianghu gentry there to take the leading part in the peace mission. The chairmanship

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Local tael prices in export markets rule firm with an upward tendency. The uncertain political situation and fighting along Hupeh-Hunan border have made business with native dealers impossible in many cases. Hankow stocks of export produce are light also so that although a better feeling has appeared in markets abroad conditions in Hankow render it difficulty to transact business. Cowhides, sesamum seeds, beans and peas are quoted much above the values of markets abroad. Import business is likewise at a standstill owing to existing political situation. All Hankow native bank have stopped all credits, and there were recently no clearances of piecegoods. In general there are no buyers for foreign imported goods at present.

Wu Pei-fu has now made unchecked advances through both water and land routes in fighting the Hupeh insurgents, who refused to accept Wu Pei-fu's terms of armistice. Wu Pei-fu's naval forces have advanced to the neighbothood of Yochow, while the overland advance has already touched Tungchow near the border line. The insurgent self-government armies of Hupeh are in danger of being hemmed in on two sides by Wu Pei-fu's troops who have been victorious throughout. Wu Pei-fu is actively arranging defence and fighting plans in the front, returning to his Hankow headquarters in the night and leaving for the front in the morning. More troops are for arriving Hankow from the northern provinces, and the model armies of Wu Pei-fu are now fighting in the front.

News from South China

H. L. Yung, chief accountant of the Provincial Bank of Kwangtung, has resumed his duty with the bank after a leave of absence of nearly two months.

The district elections in Kwangtung held August 1, for the choice of magistrates and assemblymen have resulted in favor of the Kuomintung or the Nationalist party generally.

The boys work committee of the Canton Y. M. C. A. will hold a summer camp for boys during the latter part of August in Whampoa, some distance from the city proper.

The Canton District Court having declared the recent municipal election null and void on account of irregularity proven, there will be another election for advisory councilmen September 1.

The Canton government has approved of the application of the General Chamber of Commerce of Canton for a government lot for the purpose of erecting a modern office building for the chamber.

Great preparation is being made in Canton for the coming expedition to Peking by way of Hankow, Hupeh. Dr. Sun Yat-sen, President of the Constitutional government, will lead the expedition, according to the present plan of action.

Persons failing to get admission to the membership of the newly organized Canton Stock Exchange have accused the institution of having accepted Japanese capital and will declare a boycott against it. The promoters, however, are paying no attention to the opposition.

The disarmament of former Kwangsi militarists in Nanning and Kweilin, resisted at the beginning by

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followers of Lu Yung-ting, has been a success. The Cantonese Army is now in full control of Kwangsi, except the city of Lungchow, where the remnants of the Kwangsi army now remain.

The Canton government has protested to the French Legation at Peking against an alleged French loan of 500 million francs to the militarists in Peking. The Cantonese are opposed to the loan particularly on the part of the security offered, which included railroad concessions in Yunnan, Kweichow, Kwangtung, and Kwangsi.

T. W. Wallace, an American Vice-Consul, has been assigned to Canton to look after the Chinese emigration in the American Consulate-General. Mr. Wallace succeeds J. C. Nardini in the capacity. During the absence of Mr. Nardini and before the arrival of Mr. Wallace, William R. Lynch, a secretary of the Consulate-General, has been looking after this work.

The first public playground erected by the city board of education will be opened October 10, according to schedule provided between the contractors and the government. The city has more than 40,000 children in the public schools alone, and there is at present no suitable places for their recreation. The city will provide many parks and playgrounds for their benefit.

The National Assembly of the Republic of China now in extraordinary session in Canton, popularly known as the old Parliament, has formally requested the Constitutional government to despatch a delegation to the coming Pacific Conference in Washington. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been instructed by the President to take up the matter with Washington.

The Kwangtung Provincial Public Highway Commission has drafted new regulations for the promotion of railroad building in the districts. For the present the Sunning Railroad in the big four districts is the only successful local company operating a short line, aside from the Canton-Kowloon, Canton-Samshui, and the Canton-Hankow Railroads, lines under the registration of the national authorities.

The tea house waiters in Canton have been out on strike since August 9, demanding for higher wages and shorter hours. While only about 5,000 laborers are being involved, it is causing great inconvenience to the public, as the Cantonese of all classes have the habit of having morning, noon, and evening teas and making the tea houses as a sort of clubs. This strike has aroused general interest in Canton because of the number of persons interested in it directly or indirectly.

The foreign community in Hongkong, especially the British, is preparing a petition to the House of Commons in Great Britain asking the body to reform the constitution of the Legislative Council and remedy the present unsatisfactory state of affairs by (1) substituting the principle of election for nomination in the case of the non-Chinese members so that they may, in fact as well as in name, represent those on whose behalf they speak and vote; (2) granting an unofficial majority of one, subject to adequate safeguards, by increasing the number of unofficial members of the Council from six to nine; (3) granting a wider electorate for the purpose by giving the vote to all British subjects on the jury list and to those who are qualified for jury service but exempted from it by reason of their occupations. The Chinese representation would be increased from two to three members in order to maintain the same properation as at present. The Chinese members will continue to be appointed by the Governor. At present the British community is not satisfied with the constitution of the Council. This Council is composed of fourteen members, eight official and six unofficial. All officials are obliged to vote as directed by the Governor, whose will is, therefore, law. Of these six, four are selected by the Governor, and only two through any form of election. These two are chosen by the Chamber of Commerce and the unofficial Justices of the Peace.

Canton, August 10, 1921.

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Week's News Summary

CHINA

August 18. Fighting resumed in Hunan.——General Wu on the front.

August 19. Chinese naval forces on Yangtse reported as concentrating for attack on Changsha.

August 20. Hankow report says Sun Yat-sen will send 74,000 Cartonese troops to strengthen Hunan cause.

August 21. Severe storm hits Shanghai damaging native shipping.——Wu Pei-fu personally commanding attack on Yochow.

August 22. Chihli troops begin to arrive in Hupeh. ——Foreign steamers on Yangtse fired on by combatant.

August 23. Wu declares two weeks only necessary to end Hunan-Hupeh trouble.——Two steamers *Cordiellire*, and *Glaucus*, run aground near Woosung.

August 24. Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, newly appointed American Minister, arrives Shanghai.—— Hankow dispatch says Wu Pei-fu is near Yochow with Hunan army gradually retiring.——Tidal wave reported to have caused large damage at Ningpo Fenghua and Chenghai.

JAPAN

August 19. Marquis Okuma declares that position of Manchuria and Siberia are such as to necessitate a recognition of Japan's sphere of influence.

August 21. Viscount Kato condemns Japanese nervousness over Pacific Conference.

August 23. Viscount Uchida says scope of conference agenda is most vital to Japan.

GENERAL

August 18. Lloyd George tells Commons that Russian famine is the most terrible in centuries.——De Valeria reiterates Ireland's claim for separation from Britain.

August 19. American women ask for representation at Disarmament Conference.——Berlin dispatch says Germans are attempting to effect a compromise in Silesia.

August 20. Lloyd George emphasizes loyalty of Japan in talk before Commons, stressing importance of Anglo-Japanese Alliance.——French Premier declares for world disarmament.——British shipyard strikers return to work after eight months idleness.

August 21. Lloyd George declares his government can make no further concessions toward Ireland.—— Council of League of Nations to take up Silesian question on August 29.——Marshall Joffre to depart on September 2 on special mission to Japan.

August 22. London report says British financial group nave obtained long lease on Port of Petrograd.

August 23. French press declares Upper Silesian stand of countries is dictated by a desire for justice.——Washington report says American press does not approve tripartite between England, Japan and United States.

August 24. British government requests all nations to work for general peace and mutual understanding. Viscount Ishii declares Japan is open minded on Silesian question.

Orders for the latest issue or Yearly Subscriptions to THE WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE FAR EAST may be placed with the following Book Stores and News Agencies in the Far East: . . . . . .

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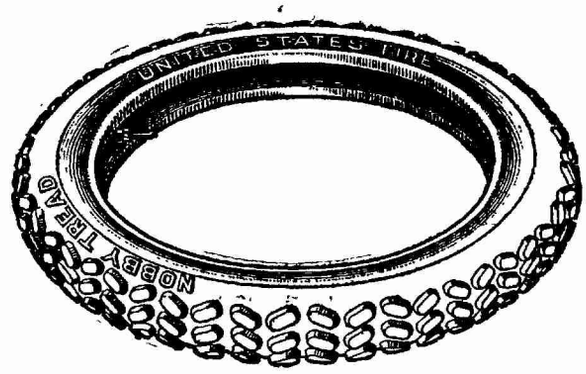

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SHANGHAI

Big Increase in U. S. Importation of Raw Silk

The people of the United States will have their silks irrespective of the demand or supply of other articles of daily requirement, says a statement by The National City Bank of New York. While the quantities of nearly all other classes of manufacturing material imported show a big fall in May, 1921, as compared with May 1920, silk imports show a big increase, standing for the month of May, 1921, at 4,435,000 pounds against only 2,506,000 in the same month of last year, while artificial silk imports stand at 502 thousand pounds against 172 thousand in the same month of last year, and silk manufactures as a whole stand at $6,240,000 value against $4,888,000 in May, 1920.

Meantime, the Silk Association of America announces that the quantity of raw silk in the warehouses is the lowest since it began compiling statistics upon this point, and that the apparent consumption during June is "the highest ever reported," 30,877 bales.

In nearly all of the other raw materials imported for manufacturing, the quantities entering the country in May are far below those of the same month of last year, while silk, as above indicated, shows an increase of 33 percent Raw cotton imports in May, 1921 were but a little over 5 million pounds against nearly 8 millions in the same month of last year; fibers 23 thousand tons against 2 9thousand in May, 1920; hides 34 million pounds against 45 millions; India rubber 24 million pounds against 44 millions, and pig tin 2 million pounds against 9 millions in the same month of last year, while even wool, which is being imported freely in view of a prospective increase in tariff rates, shows but a slight increase as compared with that of silk, which is really the only important manufacturing material which has thus far shown important increases.

The growth of the silk industry in the United States, adds the bank's statement, has been a surprise throughout its history. Bringing all of its raw material from the other side of the globe and manufacturing for many years exclusively for the people of the United States, the value of the outturn of the silk factories grew from 40 million dollars in 1880 to 87 millions in 1890; 107 millions in 1900; 200 millions in 1910; 254 millions in 1914, and 689 million dollars in 1919. The sums paid in wages for transforming this foreign raw material into form for use by the American people, advanced from 9 million dollars in 1880 to 18 millions in 1890; 21 millions in 1900; 39 millions in 1910; 47 millions in 1914, and probably not far from 100 million dollars in 1919, though official figures on this point are not yet available.

Meantime, American silk factories have so perfected their systems of manufacture as to be able to compete with those of other countries which formerly supplied the silk manufactures entering international trade. Exports of silk manufactures from the United States have grown in value from a little over 2 million dollars in 1913 to 8½ millions in 1917; 19 millions in 1918; 24 millions in 1919, and 27 million dollars in 1920, while the exports of articles manufactured from artificial silk, chiefly hosiery, have grown from a little over 1 million dollars in 1917, the first yearly record, to over 8 million dollars in 1920.

Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—The cotton market during the past week has again been dead with no fluctuations of consequence, and bulk of the week's business being floor trading in the "Exchanges."

As to the crop outlook, rain has fallen when most needed and in right quantity. Crops are clean and free from grass and weeds. Plants are fruiting well and are vigorous, healthy and green and promise at the present time a full yield in so far as Kiangsu and Chekiang Provinces are concerned. Along the Yangtsze Valley, Shantung, Chihli and Honan provinces a good deal of cotton land had to be abandoned on account of overflows. We get very encouraging reports from Shensi, Shansi and Shasi. The yield in the former two provinces, however, is expected to be below 50 percent, the rest of the land being under "Poppy" cultivation.

With no signs for the present that manufacturer's hands can be forced this early in the season, we can see

nothing on which to base to belief in higher prices and without feeling excessively bearish as to be immediate future, we think the policy most likely to result in moderate profits is to sell cotton on any slight upward reaction.

Yarn.—The market during past week has been a shade on the easy side, due to the fact of the unrest of the political situation, prices having receded two to three taels. From, present indications a steady market is looked forward to for the near future.

Liverpool, August 18, 1921.

Liverpool Market :—

Good Middling American, Spot ..... 8.41 Pence
" " " October..... 8.66 "
" " " January ..... 8.74 "

Market :—*Steady.*

New York, August 18, 1921.

New York Market :—

October .....12.98 Cents
December .....13.41 "
March .....13.72 "
Spot.....13.00 "

Market :—*Steady.*

Bombay, August 17, 1921.

Bombay Market :—

Broach, F. G. July/August..Rps. 319 per Khandy
Fully Good Bengal Sept, ... " 272 " "
Fine Oomra, July ..... " 318 " "

Market :—*Weak.*

Shanghai Market :—

Tungchow Spot ex. Wharf.....Tls. 28.00
Shanghai ..... " 27.00
" M-ginned, Nov./Dec... " 26.00
Taichong ..... " 27.50

Tone of the Market :—*Steady.*

Weekly Silk Market Report

Shanghai : The China Steam Filature market remains inactive, with prices unchanged. Grand Extras are quoted at Tls. 1260 and Mediums at Tls. 1100.

Tsatlee : Best Chops are still quoted at Tls. 1100. and on account of the exhorbitant price no business is possible.

Tussah: Stocks are depleted, the New Season arrivals will reach Shanghai about December.

Shipments up to August 16, 1921.

	Season 1921/1922	Season 1920/1921
White Steam Filatures	5072 B/s	4073 B/s
Yellow " "	1862 "	98 "
White Silks	1010 "	1373 "
Yellow Silks	3257 "	1765 "
Tussahs	4028 "	1109 "

Yokohama : There is a small demand for Europe in the lower grades. Prices have declined to Yen 1390 for Shinshiu No. 1 Superior.

Shipments

Season 1921-1922	(July 1—August 9)	34,000 B/s
" 1920-1921	(")	22,000 "
" 1919-1920	(")	34,000 "

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8.00	21.00	dep. Peking Chienmen.....arr.	21.35	7.55
8.18	21.18	,, Paomachang .....dep.	21.19	7.39
8.58	21.50	,, Changsintitu ..... ,,	20.52	7.14
9.47		,, Liuliho..... ,,	19.58	
10.40		,, Kaopeotien ..... ,,	19.04	
12.34	0.43	,, Paotingfu ..... ,,	17.23	4.24
16.30	3.57	,, Chengtingfu ..... ,,	13.22	1.08
17.36	5.03	,, Shihkiachwang ..... ,,	12.11	0.02
21.27	8.07	,, Shuntehfu ..... ,,	8.33	21.15
0.11	11.41	,, Changteh Ho..... ,,	5.29	17.30
2.48	15.04	,, Sinsiang..... ,,	2.52	14.13
6.13	17.58	,, Chengchow..... ,,	0.26	11.24
7.24	20.48	,, Hsuchow ..... ,,	22.15	3.33
9.14	23.04	,, Yencheng ..... ,,	20.35	6.43
11.11	0.44	,, Chumatien ..... ,,	18.16	4.45
14.09	3.12	,, Sinyangchow..... ,,	15.09	2.13
15.26	4.19	,, S'tien(Chikungshan) ,,	13.46	1.03
18.56		,, Siaokan ..... ,,	9.55	21.50
20.50	9.15	arr. Hankow Tachimen... ,,	8.00	20.00

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, August 24, 1921

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The London price of silver has ruled unsteady during the week. Today's quotation. 38d. is unchanged from last week. Our rate for T/T on London at 3/8 is also unchanged. Exchange business in connection with the commerce of the port has been small and our market has had more to do with the Banks arranging their finance for the end of the month and forward. Arrivals of silver have to a certain extent relieved the money market. Exports remain dull and we close with a premium of about 1d over official rates for cash and easy forward

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows :—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls. 28,256,000 an increase of Tls 1,353,000

Chinese and Mexican Dollars $ 25,150,000 ,, ,, $ 160,000

Estimated value in Tls. 46,360,000 as against Tls. 49,980,000 held at time last year.

†	Average rates for July	Thurs. Aug. 18	Friday Aug 19	Sat. Aug. 20	Mon. Aug. 22	Tuesday Aug. 23	Wed. Aug. 24
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/7.458	3/8	3/8	3/8	3/8	3/8	3/8
D/Dtts. ,,	—	3/8¼	3/8¼	3/8¼	3/8¼	3/8¼	3/8¼
4m/s ,,	—	3/8½	3/8½	3/8½	3/8½	3/8½	3/8½
T/T India	283.271	274	267½	262½	262½	261	261
T/T France	844.791	870	870	870	870	870	870
T/T N. Y.	65.844	66¾	67¼	67	67	67	67
T/T H'kong	74 187	74	74	73½	73½	73½	73½
T/T Japan	72.666	71½	72	71½	71½	71¾	71¾
T/T Batavia	212.479	216	217	217	216	216	216
T/T Straits	64.385	63	63	63	63	63	63
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred, D/A	3/10.458	3/11	3/11	3/11	3/11	3/11	3/11
6m/s ,, ,,	—	3/11½	3/11½	3/11½	3/11½	3/11½	3/11½
4m/s ,, D/P	3/11.708	4/0¼	4/0¼	4/0¼	4/0¼	4/0¼	4/0¼
4m/s ,, ,,							
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	944.791	970	970	970	970	970	970
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	72.844	73¾	74¼	74	74	74	74
4m/s ,, Docs	—	74½	75	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Aug. 18	Aug. 19	Aug. 20	Aug. 22	Aug. 23	Aug. 24
Bullion.						
***London** Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	38⅛	38⅜	38⅛	38	37¾	38
	G. $ 62	G. $ 62	G. $ 62⅛	G. $ 61⅜	G. $ 61¼	G. $ 61⅝
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 346²⁰	Tls. 346⁵⁰	Tls. 345⁷⁰	Tls. 34[illegible]	Tls. 346⁵⁰	Tls. 346⁵⁰
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.425	72.425	72.425	72.425	72.4375	72.4375
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	3%	2½%	3%	7%	8%	8%

*Closing Price in London for Previous day.

Bank of England rate of discount	5½%	London on Paris T/T	47.63
Bank of France rate of discount	5½%	London on Germany T/T	323
London open Market rate		New York on London T/T	366⅜
of Discount 3 m/s.	4⅞%	Bombay on London T/T	1/5
,, ,, 4 m/s.	4⅞%	Hongkong on ,, T/T	2/8¼
,, ,, 6 m/s.	5⅛%	Yokohama ,, ,, T/T	2/7[illegible]

New Books and Publications

A British Naval Book

"The Battle Cruisers." By Filson Young. London: Cassell.; 1921.

FILSON YOUNG'S complete book, of which parts appeared in the British press, has fallen with a splash in the Admiralty pond. To the old school it is as annoying as it is satisfactory to the younger school, to whom the whole system of promotion by seniority, or, rather, senility, is anathema. As Admiral Fisher once put it, "We shall one day lose the Empire because it is Buggins's turn!" The illustration of this text is more than hinted at in this book, and the use of unpublished documents to reinforce the hint has led to a demand in certain naval circles for legal action against Mr. Young.

Like all naval men and writers he has a deity. The ancient sea dog divinity whom he worshipped was Admiral Fisher, whose Scriptural mixture of cunning and simplicity he compares rather well to Kruger. But even Fisher made mistakes, and sometimes set his seal and choice on men who did not make brilliant reputations in the war. He had also made his plans for a smokeless war and the smokescreen, as it was used by the Germans at Jutland, was as unexpected a development as the pillar of smoke was to Moses's headquarters during the first Palestine expedition. Into Filson's sphere next swam the dark planet Beatty, of whom Fisher could find nothing more severe to say than that he had never met him. It was apparently a rule of belief with the different admirals that victory over each other must precede victory over the Germans.

Mr. Young says that the three men who made reputations in the war had passed bad examinations—Beatty, Tyrwhitt, Keyes. Is this the fact? Beatty only took a second class in navigation, but such were the good old times that he was asked by the examiner if he minded being given a second instead of a first, as they could not give everybody a first, and others needed one more than he did! He consented. Perhaps Mr. Young is thinking of his career on the Britannia, into which he passed seventh, and out of which he passed twenty-seventh. Jellicoe, on the other hand, was a perfect examiner's man and never made a technical mistake or did a rash thing in his life. Beatty is described as "an unacademic sailor." Battle cruisers having been invented by the genius ever burning bright at the Admiralty, it remained for Beatty to invent their duties. He decided that at the cost of annihilation to themselves. They were built to Fisher's text, "Speed is armor," and were very effective, "if the ammunition was sound." To this Mr. Young appends the disconcerting text, "which it was not."

The most sensational page in the book describes the capture by the New Zealand of the Volturan, carrying iron ore from Norway to Rotterdam, where the captain confessed it was not to be landed, though loaded for Holland, but sent in lighters down the Rhine. The ship was made a prize, but was released by the Admiralty on the ground that it was not to make magnetic metal for armament, but for domestic uses. Mr. Young says, "We found that on the board of the company owning the iron mines in Norway, a large shareholder in the company that owned the ship, and a large shareholder in the firm in Rotterdam, to which the ore was consigned, was a millionaire holding a high position in English social life and deep in the counsels of the Government!" So the ship was released by Admiralty order from the prize court, and the ore was sent to Germany to make perambulators in war time or perhaps shells in peace time! Mr. Young does not mention the comic climax when the navy next captured one of these ore-carrying vessels bearing the name of the British millionaire himself! But the English social system is a funny affair.

Apart from its naval value this book abounds in passages which would find a place in any prose anthology.—Shane Leslie in—*The Literary Review.*

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SHANGHAI

What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Thursday, August 4, to August 13, 1921)

(Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mi.le—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate July Tael 1.59 equal Gold. $1.)

S. S. Wheatland Montana, from U.S.A., July 16

Iron and Steel:		
Plate Cuttings	Pls.	1,704
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Wire Shorts	,,	676

S. S. Arizona Maru, July 26

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai....Bls. 20	Pls.	19.77
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	19.36
,, ,, Shantung	,,	55.78

To Seattle.

Silk, Pongees, Honan	Pls.	0.55

S. S. China, from U. S. A., July 18

Iron Bars	Pls.	26
,, Pipe Fittings	,,	20
Canner Asparagus	,,	14
,, Fruits	,,	50
Fruits, Dried	,,	51
Grease, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	12
Leather, Cow	,,	11
,, Sole	,,	38
Oranges, Fresh	,,	552
Canned Meats	Doz.	64
,, Vegetables	,,	104
Cigarettes	Mille	3,375
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	28,105

S. S. Helenus, July 30

To Baltimore.

Egg Albumen, Dried	Pls.	152
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	707

To Boston.

Tea Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	95
Antimony Regulus	,,	847
Bristles	,,	97

To New York.

Tea, Black, Hankow	Pla.	18
,, Kiukiang	,,	254
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	1,773
,, Kiukiang	,,	69
Imperial Kiukiang	Pls.	11
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	342
Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	73
Tea, Scented, Foochow	,,	90
Antimony, Crude	,,	336
,, Oxide	,,	420
Bristles	,,	620
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	30
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	461
Hair, Horse	,,	60
,, ,, Tail	,,	89
Oil, Wood	,,	1,768
Seed, Sesamum	,,	840
Straw Braid, White	,,	26
Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs.	6,008

S. S. West Kader, August 2

To Portland.

Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	34

S. S. Agamemmon, from U. S. A., July 20

Sheetings:		
Grey, 15½ lb, over 110 threads per sq. in	Pcs.	9,000
Bells	,,	144
Cotton Yarn, Mercerised	Pls.	12
Iron and Steel:		
Pipes, Pipe Fittings, & Tubes	,,	780
Sheets	,,	315
Bronze Powder	,,	45
Grease	,,	204
Lead, White	,,	127
Leather, Kid	,,	1
Underwear, Cotton	Doz.	223
Oil, Engine	Galls.	32,266
Oil, Unclassed	,,	1,484
Paints, Unclassed	,,	1,300
Varnish	,,	348
Cigarettes	Mille.	5,500
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	376,174

S. S. Suwa Maru, from U. S. A., July 20

Cylinders	Pcs	10
Iron and Steel:		
Wire Shorts	Pls.	850
Ammonia, Anhydrous	,,	8
Wax, Paraffin	,,	2,788
Hats,	Doz.	7

S. S. Bolton Castle, from U. S. A., July 21

Iron Bars	Pls.	38
,, Rods	,,	5
,, Sheets	,,	7
Cotton Yarn, Mercerised	,,	15
Asbestos Packing	,,	1
Calcium, Carbide of	,,	83
Cotton Raw, Bls. 3,321	,,	11,937
Glue	,,	168
Paste	,,	8
Paper, Coloured	,,	294
Paper, Writing	,,	110
Clocks	Pcs.	290
Oilcloth	,,	300
Shoes	Pairs	48
Varnish	Galls.	82
Dyes, Aniline...Pkgs 32	Hk. Tls.	11,357
Machinery	,,	66,199

S. S. Ecuador, from U. S. A., July 22

Lemons, Fresh	Pcs.	161,550
Cotton Piece Goods Unclassed.	Yds.	362
Woollen Serges	,,	311
Iron and Steel:		
Angles	Pls.	337
Bars	,,	2,453
Channels	,,	214
Butter	,,	69
Canned Fruits	,,	42
Cheese	,,	43
Cotton Raw, Bls. 1,700	,,	6,378
Leather, Coloured	,,	6
Milk, Evaporated	,,	340
Oranges, Fresh	,,	233
Paper, Toilet	,,	2
Peas	,,	24
Ink, Printing	,,	41
Sugar, White	,,	61
,, Cube	,,	75
Canned Vegetables	Doz.	94
Catsup	,,	13
Coffee	,,	23
Hats	,,	1
Cigars	Mille	20
Oil, Engine	Galls	37,269
Treasure, Silver Bars	Hk. Tls.	275,180

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The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

COMMISSIONER, Ferno J. Schuhl.

CLERK, William A. Chapman.

DEPUTY CLERK, L. Macoubrey.

MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, James L. Gardiner.

OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William R. Lynch.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Motion Day.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P.M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the Clerk's office by 1 P. M. of the preceding Saturday.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

Aug. 19, 1921, Cause No. 753, In re Amy Bell's Will; on stipulation of counsel for executors and beneficiary.

(Before the Commissioner)

Aug. 20, 1921, Cause No. 1425, U. S. v. Harvey; testimony taken of Bernard.

JATZ Y. T. KING, PLAINTIFF, v. A. O. ANDERSEN & CO., DEFENDANT

(Cause No. 1384; decided June 7, 1921.)

SYLLABUS

(By the Court)

INJUNCTION: TEMPORARY ORDER. Where, upon hearing on bill and affidavit, together with oral testimony, it appears that a defendant, admittedly in a precarious financial condition, has threatened to dispose of certain securities belonging to plaintiff but held by way of guaranty, defendant will be restrained from such disposal until the actual state of accounts between the parties can be determined.

F. J. Schuhl, Esquire, for defendant.
R. T. Bryan, Jr. Esquire, for defendant.

LOBINGIER, J.:

This is an application for a restraining order to prevent the sale by defendant of certain securities alleged to be "of the value of more than Taels 50,000." deposited with it by plaintiff under an agreement by which he acted as defendant's compradore. The defendant has not yet answered but files a lengthy affidavit setting forth various correspondence between the parties and other averments in opposition to the relief sought. It is also urged as a matter of law that the bill is defective in containing no averment of irreparable damage or of want of adequate legal remedy. The authority [1] cited in support of these objections relates to a *permanent* injunction sought by bill alone and if such were the case here the release could not be granted without an amendment of the bill; but the same authority states the following principle:[2]

> "If the complainant shows that an irreparable injury will probably be suffered by him before the final hearing, that there is a reasonable probability that he will establish the facts as he alleges, and that the injunction will not cause a great injury to defendant, a *preliminary* injunction should issue to maintain the *status quo*, despite the conflict as to facts."

Moreover this case is submitted not on the bill alone but upon the affidavit already mentioned and oral testimony taken in behalf of both parties and these we think supply the defects pointed out in the bill. For the securities in question include title deeds to real property and, once disposed of plaintiff's interest in the property would, under the local system of land transfer, be lost. True he might bring an action for damages but defendant's affidavit recites information from

> "the home office of the defendant that said company was either in liquidation, bankruptcy, or in the hands of a receiver." (Par. 8),

and under such circumstances the prospects of obtaining damages appear quite remote. The showing of irreparable injury and want of adequate legal remedy would seem therefore to be sufficient.

It is however recited in the affidavit:

> "That said defendant has no intention and does not propose to sell said title deeds and fantans until the losses for which said plaintiff is responsible are properly and accurately ascertained, and said defendant will suffer great and irreparable damage if it is restrained and enjoined from selling said securities, as it is entitled to do in accordance with the terms of said compradore agreement." (Par. 12)

But how can defendant "suffer great and irreparable damage" by merely being prevented from doing

1. Cyc. XXII. 924, 927, 928,
2. Id., 755.

...ts and Orders:

Aug. 22, 1921, Cause No. 753, In re Amy Bell's Will; order directing advance payment to beneficiary

(By the Commissioner)

Aug. 20, 1921, Cause No. 1425, U. S. v. Harvey; fined $10 00.

Miscellaneous Filings:

Aug. 19, 1921, Cause No. 1443, Arthur D. Silas v. Arkell & Douglas, Inc.; marshal's return of summons to answer.

,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 1371, In re Estate of Frank S. Upham; inventory.

,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 1458, T. W. Bowern & Co. v. Wilkins Bros & Co. Inc.; marshal's return of summons to answer.

,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 753, In re Amy Bell's Will; stipulation.

,, 22, ,, ,, ,, 1460, U. S. v. Brewster; complaint.

,, 22, ,, ,, ,, 1434, Collins v. Shanghai Taxi Cab Co. and Barrett; demurrer.

,, 22, ,, ,, ,, 1447, K. L. Koo (Koo Zung Tai) v. China & Java Export Co.; demurrer.

,, 22, ,, ,, ,, 1449, Eastern Export Co, Ltd., v. A. B. Rosenfeld & Son; demurrer.

,, 23, ,, ,, ,, 1446, China Palestine Trading Corp. v. Frank F. Bowe & Co. Inc.; defendant's answer.

,, 23, ,, ,, ,, 1388, Weil v. Wright; defendant's answer.

,, 23, ,, ,, ,, 1363, Meade v. Grant; plaintiff's notice to produce.

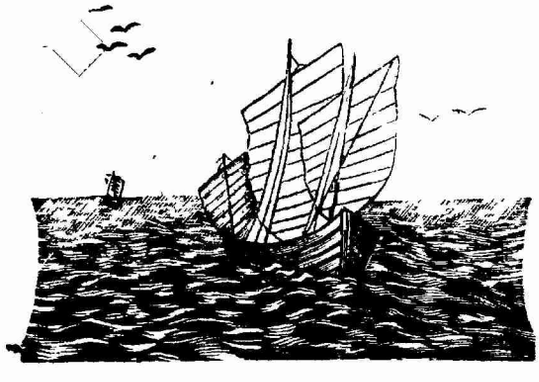
,, 24, ,, ,, ,, 1461, In re alleged insanity of A. True; petition.

,, 24, ,, ,, ,, 1462, M. P Council v. American Foreign Insurance Association; petition; summons to answer sued

,, 24, ,, ,, ,, 1365, Dolan v. Dolan; marshal's return of alias summons to answer.

,, 24, ,, ,, ,, 1463, U. S. v Brode; affidavit; writ issued; Marshal's return or writ.

,, 24, ,, ,, ,, 1371, In re Estate of Frank S. Upham; petition



what it "has no intention and does not propose to" do? Besides plaintiff testifies that defendant's manager informed him that he would sell the property if plaintiff's accounts, which are in dispute, were not paid; and while the manager denies this one of his letters embodied in the affidavit states that "it will probably be necessary to sell all of the real estate" and his answer to another letter from plaintiff requesting him not to sell was "please be advised that we will abide by the terms of our agreement" which, as we have seen, defendant interprets as entitling it to sell. Under such a showing there is clearly no ground for applying the rule invoked by defendant's counsel that a *permanent*[3] "injunction will be refused when defendant denies having any intention to do the acts in question, *and there is no evidence that his denial is untrue.*"

On the whole we are of the opinion that plaintiff shows a reasonable probability that he will suffer an irreparable injury before the final hearing and establish the facts alleged and that under the rule above quoted he is entitled to a restraining order pending an examination into the state of accounts between the parties though not to a permanent injunction unless the bill should be amended.

The defendant is accordingly restrained until further order of this Court from disposing of any of the securities mentioned in plaintiff's bill.

3. Id. 946.

NOTICE

Take notice that on the 8th day of Sept., 1921, in accordance with Section 33 of AN ACT TO MAKE UNIFORM THE LAW OF WAREHOUSEMEN RECEIPTS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, the below described property belonging to Ishida Yoko and held by the Robert Dollar Company under lien for storage charges incurred amounting to $365.87, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at Dollar Pai Lien Wharf, Shanghai, to satisfy the said charges aforesaid.

26 cases Porcelain Ware Mark IO—IK. 399/408 410/12 418/20 657/664.

From the proceeds of such sale, The Robert Dollar Company will satisfy its lien for storage, including the reasonable charges of notice, advertisement and sale. The balance of the proceeds, if any, will be held by the Robert Dollar Company and delivered to the person to whom it is bound to deliver the goods in the absence of such lien.

Dated, Shanghai, Aug. 15, 1921.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COMPANY